The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2491. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

## PROGRESS OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

## Views of Napoleon III. on the Italian Question.

## RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

## American Securities in London.

The United States Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. Seabury, from Southampton at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 31, arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices have been anticipated by dispatches received from off Cape Race, and by the arrival at Quebec of the *Anglo Saxon*, which sailed from Liverpool on the same day.

The London *Times* of the 30th says, in regard to the *Great Eastern*:

"Early on Saturday morning his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine paid a long visit to this vessel. For upwards of three hours his Highness remained on board inspecting every part of the ship, from the lowest deck to the iron masts and colossal wooden yards. He expressed himself perfectly astonished at the magnitude of the whole undertaking for a commercial speculation, though, merely judging of it from a nautical point of view, he had little doubt of its success. He claimed for the Russian Government the credit of having the second largest vessel in the world—the *General Admiral*—though, as regarded fineness of lines and beauty of form, he considered the *Great Eastern* to as much surpass that man-of-war as she did in size and power. His Highness, after partaking of lunch with Mr. Campbell and Capt. Harrison, expressed a wish to see the new steering apparatus. This simple though most ingenious invention was accordingly inspected at Mr. Lungley's yard, and commended by the Duke in the highest terms. After leaving this yard the Duke proceeded to the manufactory of Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, and inspected several pairs of marine engines making for the Russian Government, varying in power from 300 to 800 horses. The number of visitors to the ship on Saturday was immense, and more than double that of any previous occasion."

In relation to the unfortunate Dr. Smethurst, who is lying under sentence of death, upon a charge of poisoning his second wife, the *Times* of the 30th says:

"A rumor was very current on Saturday that the Home Secretary had sent a respite for the prisoner, but it had no foundation, and at present the execution is fixed for Tuesday, the 6th of September. It is true that the solicitor for the prisoner, Mr. Humphreys, has made an urgent solicitation to the Secretary of State to delay the carrying out of the sentence, and the culprit himself has also addressed several very long communications to the Home-office, in which he gives a history of the connection between himself and the deceased lady and most strenuously asserts his innocence; but the whole matter is still under consideration, and it is not likely that any decision will be come to until the middle of the week. The prisoner still continues to exhibit the same calm and almost indifferent demeanor that characterized him throughout the whole of the painful proceedings, and he has never ceased protesting his innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted."

The mate of the American ship *Conqueror*, Chas. Bosworth, was brought up again at the Liverpool Police Court, charged with the murder of one of the crew on the high seas. The investigation into the prisoner's criminality resulted in his being set at liberty, it appearing that the Court had no jurisdiction.

## THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

### The Delay at Zurich—Duty of the Italian States—Interesting from Rome—The Earthquake at Norcia—Tuscany, the Duchies, &c., &c.

### TARDINESS OF THE NEGOTIATION AT ZURICH—THE REASON.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1859.

A private letter from Zurich, of the 26th, states that the labors of the Plenipotentiaries were going on slowly enough. Notwithstanding the announcement in the telegraphic dispatch a few days ago, it is doubtful if any important point has been yet settled. Whether the fault is attributable to the Plenipotentiaries themselves, to the preliminaries of the Treaty of Villafranca, and to the Emperors not having taken into calculation, in their eager anxiety to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiations, no one knows. Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional; and the manner in which M. de Bourqueney is acting lends some color to the suspicion. The difficulty is indeed considerable. To restore sovereigns who forfeited their thrones not merely on the ground of misgovernment, but for having gone over to the Austrian camp against their own people; to constitute a league with heterogeneous elements; to call upon the Emperor of Austria for a general amnesty; to expect the same from the King of Naples; and to hope that the gates of Rome would be thrown open to all without exception by the Pontifical Government are matters easier to talk about or to put on paper than to execute.

The letter says:

"The general amnesty was, some days since, made the subject of conversation in the Conference. The agents of Austria and Sardinia made no objection; still no protocol had yet been drawn up, as might be expected from that accord; and the example set by the Emperor of the French is not yet followed at Vienna or at Turin."

Baron de Bourqueney has touched the delicate subject of the Duchies in the same way as the others, evidently desirous of ascertaining what effect would be produced by it on the Sardinian Plenipotentiary.

My informant adds:

"Baron de Bourqueney, as well as the Emperor of the French, earnestly desires the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena by the act and favor of the same populations who have overthrown them, and, moreover, that the Piedmontese Government should contribute towards it with all its influence; but he does no more at Zurich than repeat what Count Reiset said at Turin, and the answer will be the same. There is every reason to believe that the Sardinian Plenipotentiary will affix his signature to no protocol which would confirm the article in the Treaty of Villafranca relative to the restoration of the unpopular Dukes."

What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her *protégés*, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigues, if not by force. There are some who suppose that the King of Sardinia not accepting the annexation of Tuscany would facilitate the solution which it seems the Emperor Napoleon has at heart, and that, abandoned to itself by him to whom it looked for support, and under whose sceptre it desired to place itself, the Duchy would have no resource but to submit to Ferdinand IV, returning with a constitution in one hand and the national flag in the other.

The writer observes:

"But the renunciation of Victor Emanuel would not be a solution—it would be merely a complication. Tuscany would establish another form of government. Provisionally constituted as she is, she would remain so, and with her military league which is just formed, she would await the march of events, in the full confidence that, come what might, French soldiers would never march to restore the dethroned Duke."

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 29.

I mentioned yesterday that the rumors, founded on a telegram from Zurich, which circulated respecting the settlement of the question of Lombardy were erroneous. The Plenipotentiaries have not brought their labors to a conclusion respecting Lombardy. The boundary question has not been decided; nor has an agreement been come to as to the portion of the debt to be transferred to Sardinia in consequence of her new acquisition. An understanding on this point between the Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries is not easy, so long as the former persists in his pretensions that Austria shall be relieved not only from the debt corresponding to the province which she has lost, but from a portion of that which weighs heavily on the Empire. Sardinia is noway inclined to take upon her enormous liabilities incurred in upholding the despotic system of Austria in Lombardy.

But even if Lombardy was settled the stipulations of Villafranca would still remain unaccomplished, and it still is a question for consideration whether these will be left for a general Congress or simply for the Austrian and French Governments. A Congress might patch the matter up in some way, but is it certain a Congress will ever sit? We know that the Emperor Napoleon proposed it to his brother and friend "the enemy," but that his "friend," whose recollection of Congresses is, perhaps, not very agreeable, positively refused, and that the Conference of Zurich was accepted as a *pis aller*.

A Congress being so distasteful to Austria, the question of the two Cabinets remains. But it will be reasonably doubted whether M. Walewski and Count Rechberg would be able to effect what the Plenipotentiaries now sitting at Zurich fail in. The difficulties are grave. Austria stipulated as an indispensable condition of peace the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena; as for the Duchess of Parma, she was not considered at all; she was left to the mercy of Napoleon or Victor Emanuel as they might prefer to deal with her; but Francis Joseph, who threw the Duchess overboard, declared he would not make peace but on the condition that the Dukes were restored to their thrones. The Emperor of the French, of whom it is no calumny to say that he had had enough of war, and was willing at almost any sacrifice to bring it to a conclusion, had no alternative but to accept the conditions. The acceptance exists, but it is not true that a written agreement exists, but force should be employed by either the single or the double-headed eagle in restoration. The treaty of Villafranca is silent on this point; and the Emperor Napoleon has more than once pledged himself that nothing shall be done by arms. Force or no force, it is certain, however, that both sovereigns have agreed on a restoration.

### THE DUTY OF ITALY IN THE CRISIS.

*From the London Times.*

Under the protection of the Imperial promise the course of Central Italy to freedom and prosperity seems safe and sure. A little firmness to repel the not too formidable or too earnestly-directed blandishments of Prince Poniatowski, a resolute ingratitude towards their liberator, whose tender heart will be wounded by their obstinacy, but will perhaps be healed again by their acclamations, and the names of the deposed dynasties will be heard no more in Italy. The next step is already resolved upon. They have unanimously desired to weld themselves into one kingdom whereof Victor Emanuel shall be the first Sovereign. We cannot conceive that, if all chance for Prince Napoleon be put out of the question, the French Emperor can have any hearty objection to such an amalgamation. This work of the restoration of Italy will be, if it shall endure, the principal glory of his reign. He will naturally desire that it should be as marked a success, and give as visible a monument to posterity as possible. Piedmont, with twenty more Duchies amalgamated with it, could offer no object of jealousy or distrust to France. It is not comprehensible, therefore, that any stronger sentiment than diplomatic delicacy can induce him to put pressure upon the King of Sardinia to refuse the territory now proffered to him. Moreover, we now know that this pressure will be entirely of an argumentative and diplomatic character. It seems to us, therefore, as matters now stand, that Victor Emanuel cannot refuse the offer of the Duchies. It would, perhaps, not be prudent definitively to accept it. Perhaps it would be more wise to assume the Government provisionally, and thus preserve order, prevent further revolution, and keep out other candidates until the new order of things is consolidated. But unless some very rash or very mad course of conduct should occur to mar the prospect, the unity of Italy is now secure. We will add that the Emperor has a right to say, "To me Italy owes her independence."

### STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 23d ult. informs us that a military commission appointed to investigate the affair of Perugia had delivered a judgment condemning the chiefs of the revolution. The Government quashed the judgment for informality, and commanded a new trial.

The Sacred College has lost another of its members in the person of Cardinal Falconieri-Mellini. He died on the 22d, at Ravenna, of which he was Archbishop since the year 1825. With this Cardinal becomes extinct one of the most distinguished Roman and Tuscan families, and Ravenna has lost a prelate who was the protector of the poor. His Eminence was likewise Secretary of the Memoriali at Rome, a position formerly of great importance.

Monsignor Spacca-Pietra, who was Archbishop of Trinidad, has arrived at Rome. This learned prelate, who is a member of the congregation of Lazarists, has resigned the Archbishopric of Trinidad, where he resided six years. The Holy Father has commissioned him to proceed to Jerusalem, to inquire into the serious differences which exist between the Latin Patriarch and the Franciscan Friars, who are in possession of the Holy Places.

The Roman Minister of Finance at the beginning of this year published the budget for 1859, which showed a surplus of 86,000 crowns over the expenditure. The budget has been examined by the Council of State, and approved by His Holiness. Unfortunately, at the end of the year the expenses as calculated in the budget are almost always found to be increased, in consequence of the extraordinary credits demanded by several Ministers. Up to the present period the budget has been increased by 300,000 crowns and more. During previous years of scarcity the Roman Government sold bread to the working classes at a lower price than that charged by the bakers. This entailed a loss of 105,000 crowns. The budget of 1859 has been further increased by 100,000 crowns for the expenses of the Camerale printing-house.

It is said that the Pontifical Government is about to publish various decrees. It is remarked that the secret printing-house of the Quirinal is actively employed.

The Pope is resolved to reduce the Legations to obedience before he introduces any measures of reform, and, as his own forces are not sufficient to support the insurrection, he must demand the aid of the Catholic Powers.

Many of the Swiss who quitted the service of the King of Naples have requested an engagement of the Pope, and have been accepted.

The Holy Father does not quit his study, in consequence of a slight sore on his leg; otherwise he enjoys excellent health, and gives his usual receptions.

The Duke de Gramont, the French Ambassador, is not expected to return to Rome before the end of the month.

Subsequent advices have been received to the 27th ult. The Duke de Grammont had held a conference with Cardinal Antonelli on the subject of the reorganization of the Legations.

It is asserted that the Government of Bologna had dissolved a regiment in which some Mazzini volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement. One French division only will remain in Rome. The garrison of the Pope is on march to Pesaro, where the troops are being concentrated.

An earthquake had taken place at Norcia; 200 persons were killed and a large number injured; 9,000 of the population are encamped in the neighborhood of the town. The Pope has dispatched assistance.

### AFFAIRS IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

M. Poniatowski writes to his chief, M. Walewski that he has great hopes of succeeding in his mission, which is understood to be the restoration of the Grand Duke.

A deputation of the Modenese National Assembly, composed of the Commandeur Malmusi, (President,) Marquis Fontanelli, and Count Abiani, left on the 29th ult., for Paris, intrusted with a special mission to His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III.

The departure of the deputation of the Tuscan National Assembly for Turin, which was to take place on the 29th, had been delayed for several days.

Advices from Bologna, of the 28th ult., state that the elections throughout the Romagna had taken place with the greatest tranquility and order.

The first results of the electoral assemblies of Bologna are the following: Count Bentivoglio, Prince Hercolani, Prince Simonetti, Count Marsili, Signor Minghetti, and Signor Allessandrini.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* gives a denial to the reports of political dissension existing among the members of the Sardinian Cabinet. Count Arese left on the evening of the 29th for Paris.

### NAPLES.—THE APPREHENDED FAMINE.

A Naples letter, of the 23d, gives some account of the departure of the Swiss troops:

"At an early hour in the morning 1,1729 Swiss soldiers and 48 officers, all belonging to the Fourth Regiment, marched through the city to the arsenal. They had their arms and baggage, with the Swiss flag displayed, and were headed by their band. Four companies of Neapolitan marines were drawn up at the arsenal, to whom the Swiss delivered up their arms in the most perfect order. By way of prudence, or rather from mistrust, other troops, all with their muskets loaded, were kept concealed in the arsenal, but the precaution was unnecessary. Each Swiss soldier, after having delivered up his arms, received by way of indemnity a year's pay, amounting to 56 ducats, (246f.) The officers who could not claim a pension (after 20 years' service) received three months' pay and their traveling expenses. These soldiers received their money in full before embarking in two merchant vessels, which were taken in tow by the steam-frigate *Veloce*. Other departures will take place at intervals, in order not to cause too many to be at Marseilles at the same time, as the railroad can only convey 500 a day."

The same letter says:

"Much excitement is caused among the people by the high price of corn, and the Government has just given orders for the purchase abroad of 100,000,000 ducats' worth. Several vessels laden with maize have arrived from Sicily. This Winter there will be again the sad spectacle of bread being distributed to the people. Would it not be a better policy, instead of allowing them to remain in ignorance and idleness to give them employment which they stand in need of, and which might be supplied by the creation of great public works, which are everywhere called for in the country?"

## FRANCE.

### A Speech for Peace with England—M. de Morny to the Council-General of Puy-de-Dome—Remarks of the English Journals—The Emperor in the Pyrenees—The Army and Navy.

### THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND—SPEECH OF M. DE MORNY.

In his speech at the opening of the Council-General of the Department of Puy-de-Dome, Count de Morny, the President of the Legislative Body, spoke as follows:

You have participated, gentlemen, in the enthusiasm excited by our victories, you have shared in the unanimous gratitude of France for the great moderation of the Emperor. But you find it difficult to understand how his Majesty's evident desire to prevent a European conflagration can have caused in England the newspaper articles, the Parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations of which so much has been said. You know, without doubt, by means of what logic the English explain their apprehensions. They say, "Our Press is free: the French Press is not so; therefore insults have not the same importance in one as in the other." That is quite an error. There are in France no means of preventing a journal from publishing what seems to it right; the Government is only armed against the Press with the power of warning and of suspension, which are repressive measures. The English add, "The Emperor retains at the bottom of his heart the desire to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena; he only concluded peace with the Emperor of Russia in order to make him an ally; he has been generous to the Emperor of Austria only to make a friend of him also; and with that double alliance he intends to attack England." I do not think it inopportune to tell you what I think on that subject. We live at a period when the hatreds of castes and families have succumbed from the increased mildness of manners, and at which national hatred and prejudice have been effaced by civilization. The new generations have something else to do than to avenge the past; they are too enlightened to act on any other motive than the interest of the present and the future. The Emperor and the present generation of Frenchmen are not of those of whom it can be said, "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing." As for the generous proceedings between the three Emperors, to ascribe them to the speculative object indicated above, is it not to reduce to the proportions of a paltry theatrical intrigue the regulation of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Assuredly, I am better able than any other to appreciate the royal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions; for when he did me the honor to send me to Russia to draw closer the relations between the two empires, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this: "Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance; and, far from endeavoring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary point out that if they had the good sense to unite and to come to an understanding, all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe may be solved peaceably." Need I recall to your memory the incidents which preceded the war with Austria in order to prove that the Emperor Napoleon, while desiring to free Italy, and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred obtaining that object by a Congress rather by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the *ultimatum* of Austria was issued prove this. *And if the statesmen of England, who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians, had consented before the war to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy.* I repeat that, after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to civilization, is to doubt his word and his heart as a sovereign and a man."

After expressing the opinion that perhaps the attempts which have been made by certain newspapers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France were only inspired by the desire of the one to increase their circulation and of the other to gain popularity, Count de Morny went on to say:—

"Time and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupations and labors of peace will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears. That, gentlemen, is the sort of war which we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coalpits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials and of all our manufactured articles; let us imitate the English in what we are deficient; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the Government; let us endeavor to conquer, and by prudent use, preserve the liberties which make a man absolute master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. *Yes, let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict of progress and civilization, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts.* Already is the amnesty a work of pacification, which is the prelude of the system into which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it."

### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

*From the London Times.*

The Comte de Morny has opened the session of the Conseil-Général of Puy de Dôme with a speech which shows so much good sense that we cannot but suspect its general purport was suggested to him by a superior, and so much ill breeding that we cannot but believe the actual composition is his own. Let us take the agreeable part of the oration first. The Comte undertakes to tell us what is the present state of mind of the Emperor his master. The Emperor of the French stands at the head of the civilization of the world. His intelligence, at once profound and acute, has discovered that the present age is one in which the traditional hatreds of castes and families have yielded to influences of a more humane code of manners, and in which national antipathies and prejudices have been stifled by a progressive civilization. The new generation has no thought unless for the present and the future. The Napoleon of to-day and the people whom he rules have learned much and have forgotten much; and among the words they have forgotten are Waterloo and St. Helena. M. De Morny, who knows better than any man in the world the mind of the Emperor upon these matters, is convinced of all he tells us upon the most irrefragible official evidence. His private instructions when he started upon his mission to Russia were to do nothing to weaken the English alliance. This was to be the ruling principle of his diplomacy; this was to be the one *sine qua non* of all his dealings with the Czar—"Do what you can to repair our broken ties with Russia, but preserve untouched my English alliance." War, M. De Morny intimates, is quite out of the question. France is invited to far other labors. Emulation and not war is that with which France now desires to threaten England. The past is buried and forgotten, let the future be a rivalry of industrious men and free citizens. France goes busily to work, Cherbourg being finished, the fleet being in splendid order, all the *cadres* of the French regiments being in perfect condition, the gunboats being laid up in the Atlantic ports, and the soldiers and sailors who make the difference between the peace and the war establishment being now upon furlough. All this machinery being in well-oiled peaceful order France goes to work to finish her railways. M. de Morny is even desirous that she should add to this a commercial reform, and even a political reform. He would adopt every means to reduce the price of the raw material of French manufactures, and of those manufactures themselves. He who knows the mind of the Emperor so well believes that Napoleon III. desires that France should imitate England in all that France needs—in a spirit of commercial self-reliance and self-government, in the management of commercial credit, and even in the prudent acquisition of those liberties which make a man absolute master of his own, and which prescribe to his freedom of action no limit but the rights of others.

The French Emperor is a good sovereign, an enlightened man, a peaceful man. Granted. "Then why," says our pliant and versatile orator, "not trust him absolutely? Why seek to rival Cherbourg or to build steamer against steamer?" M. de Morny answers his own question by what we cannot but describe as a tissue of gross impertinence and ill-breeding. He makes accusations, and imputes base motives to English gentlemen who are, at least, quite as incapable of such motives of action as M. de Morny himself, and who do not labor under the same disadvantage of having reversed the instincts of generous minds by forsaking a fallen for a successful service. He tells us that this desire of the Emperor to avoid a European conflagration has by some inexplicable sequence inspired articles in the English papers and speeches in the English Parliament, and has produced, as the consequence of those articles and speeches, a great English armament. There was, as he intimates, no cause for those articles or speeches, and no conviction in the minds of the writers or speakers of any danger. But the papers wished to increase their circulation, and the speakers in Parliament sought to increase their popularity. M. De Morny, we fear, judges of other men's motives by those he has seen most intimately in their successful action. For ourselves, we can afford to allow this capricious Frenchman to point his arrow at us while the wind sits as it does. So long as he finds it necessary to bracket his abuse of the English Press with the declaration that the French newspapers are as independent of the Government and as free to say what they please as the English Press is, we can leave the two assertions together as equally to be believed or discredited. But we venture to tell M. De Morny that such men as Lord Lyndhurst and Sir John Pakington are not only, by the common assent of all, quite incapable of being influenced by such desires as he attributes to them, but that their position is not one in which a momentary fleeting popularity would be an advantage. Lord Lyndhurst, a venerable Peer whose words are listened to by his countrymen as the sayings of a sage, lifted up his voice and warned; and Sir John Pakington, in his high office, worked zealously at that armament which Count de Morny so dislikes, not for any such motives as the Comte can alone comprehend, but because they were each doing their duty in their respective position. In England, except only by a few fanatics who hold no influence, this tirade about the equal freedom of the French and English Press and this imputation upon our public men will be read with indignation. It will suggest only the old fable of the wolves demanding of the shepherds to give up their watch-dogs. The rest of this speech is so admirable that we regret exceedingly to see its excellence marred by this impertinence. If the Emperor of the French really wishes to do away with the ill effect produced here by the war pamphlets and war articles that come to us wet from the press by every post, we thank him for putting forward known men to do so; but it would be as well if he would remember the advice of our English poet, with whom he is familiar, not to allow his clowns to say more than is writ down for them.

*From the London News.*

M. de Morny begins by ascribing English armaments to newspaper articles and Parliamentary speeches, and the latter to the dissatisfaction of England at the manifest desire of the Emperor to avoid a European conflagration. He goes on to assert that there are no means in France of preventing a newspaper from publishing what it likes, and that in fact the French Press is just as responsible for what it writes as the English, and no more. By the light of this singular interpretation of facts we are enabled to judge M. de Morny's appeal against the prejudices and passions of public opinion in this country. For the rest, we are perfectly ready to appreciate the fairness and frankness with which he singles out the prevailing causes of alarm and doubt which have undoubtedly existed of late, while, to the general terms in which he discusses and disposes of them we are as far as possible from objecting. "Nobody," says *M. de Morny, with reasonable emphasis,* "can estimate so well as myself the loyal faith of the Emperor;" and we fully accept the assurance; but we must be permitted to whisper very gently into the ear of the President of the Corps Legislatif that no one knows better than those two distinguished persons the advantages of silence, secrecy, and suddenness in grand political operations; and perhaps it is because people in England have been disposed to pay a compliment to political, at the expense of moral qualifications, that they hesitate to attribute to the same persons and the same policy, the head that plots and the hand that strikes on a sudden with the heart of the injured philanthropist, alive to every honest impulse, and the soul of an apostle of peace awake to every generous motion.

At any rate, we heartily echo M. de Morny's stirring appeal to the good feeling and good sense of the two great nations of the West. By all means let our future rivalry (if rivalry there must be) be a rivalry of industrial and commercial enterprise. We have had enough of glory long ago, and enough of conquest. We know no battle by land or sea in which France had not her full share of honor. Surely France may be contented to fight the future battles of civilization (if battles there must be) side by side with the honorable foes of old time, and the comrades in arms of later and happier years. We believe that *in spite of evil omens, the intellect, the enterprise,* the best feelings, and the dearest interests of England, and that both cry *Peace.* But there is one thing needful to make the desire of all good people on either side of the water a reasonable certainty, and that is—*Liberty.* With an equal, we do not say a similar, liberty enjoyed by our neighbors and by ourselves, every cloud that intercepts a better future would clear away before the light, and every mist of prejudice and passion be dispersed.

*From the Paris Constitutionnel.*

Shall we have war with England? and why? Because it has placed some parliamentary orators, too faithful to the recollection of the rivalries and hatreds of another age to take alarm without cause, and loudly to demand armaments without necessity, does it follow that a general conflagration will take place? Because certain journals in England, yielding to one knows not what pressure, have harassed us for some time with their daily philippics, we must conclude that they are the real exponents of public opinion, and that they will have sufficient influence to precipitate the signal of a new secular struggle? France is reproached with her warlike mood; to the Emperor is attributed the design, long since formed, of avenging Waterloo and St. Helena. And by what right? Should it not, on the contrary, be remembered that he has trodden beneath his feet as well old hatreds as recent injuries? Far from cherishing any aggressive intentions, is it not he who, for the sake of consolidating the English alliance, has actually on every occasion combated our hereditary prejudices? If, instead of restraining the national animosity, anxious only for an ephemeral popularity, he had excited it, who can say that at his voice France would not have risen as one man? He did not speak the word. He felt that a war between England and France would be a fratricidal war, a war waged by civilization itself against civilization, and the same motive which had counseled him to the union of the two great western powers, determined him to make every sacrifice to assure their permanence. At the elevation at which the Emperor is placed, the thought is not to avenge the past, but to prepare the future. If the countries cannot forget their ancient rivalry, let at least that rivalry be made to serve the cause of progress instead of compromising it. If we must at all price do battle, let us so manage that the battle shall produce fruits.

### THE EMPEROR IN RETREAT.

A letter from Saint Sauveur of the 26th says: "The Emperor and Empress the day after their arrival began taking the baths. His Majesty bathes every morning at seven, and her Majesty at eight. In the course of the day they make excursions in the neighborhood and have already been twice to Baréges, where the Government proposes to reëstablish a military hospital. The Emperor takes great interest in the projected establishment, and has had the plans submitted to him. It is said that his Majesty will order various constructions in the environs of Saint Sauveur; but thus far only one operation is certain—the restoration of the old hermitage of Saint Pierre, the ruins of which are opposite Luz. The chapel there was formerly a place of pilgrimage, and the hermitage acquired a certain degree of celebrity. The Emperor and Empress seemed much pleased with their new residence. 'I visited various parts of the Alps,' said the Emperor the other day to one of the principal functionaries of the district, 'but I have never seen anything so pretty as the valley of Luz.' We had the other evening a little scene which was really of charming simplicity, and which excited the enthusiasm of the inhabitants and the bathers, from the contrast it presented to the idea generally entertained of imperial majesty. The mountaineers of Luz are famous for their skill in singing. They are simple peasants, most of whom cannot read, and not one of whom knows music; but they sing together with great skill and taste the songs of the country or pieces of their own composition. A number of singers then collected the other evening before the house occupied by their Majesties, and began singing. The drawing-room in which their Majesties sit is on the ground-floor, and the moment the singers began, the Emperor appeared at the door, and was shortly after followed by the Empress. The Empress seated herself on a chair on the door-steps, with two ladies of honor behind her; and the Emperor, descending amongst the crowd, stood leaning against the wall. The singers, though somewhat moved at such close proximity to their Majesties, sang exceedingly well, and their Majesties several times gave the signal of applause. One of the songs was a sort of *cantata*, in honor of the imperial family, and a prayer to God to watch over the Emperor and the Imperial Prince, which it contained, drew tears to the eyes of the Empress. When the singing had ceased, the bystanders cried out, with great enthusiasm, '*Vive l'Empereur!*' '*Vive l'Impératrice!*' '*Vive le Prince Imperial!*' The Empress then advanced to the singers, accompanied by the Emperor, and addressed to them her thanks and compliments."

"The Emperor and Empress," says a letter from Biarritz, "are not expected to reach this place until about the 10th of September. Their Majesties will not, it is thought, prolong their stay at the villa beyond the 25th, when the Court will return to Paris, and then proceed to Compiègne, some days earlier than was at first expected."

### MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The troops forming the garrisons in the third and fourth divisions, the head-quarters of which are at Lille and Chalons on the Marne, have been considerably increased.

The regiments of the Imperial Guard having suffered severe losses at Magenta and Solferino are being reorganized, and the vacancies caused by death filled up. The fourth battalion of the Imperial Guard is also maintained. Government is about to increase the artillery, but the cavalry is to be diminished.

A correspondent from Toulon, after announcing certain reductions in the French fleet, says: "The reduction of the squadron of evolutions to what it was before the recent great events (it is weaker indeed than it was, because it contains so many new hands) will cease, it is hoped, to excite the jealousy of England, which will have no longer any pretext for maintaining in the Mediterranean that fleet of fifty sail, which recently made so objectionable an appearance on the coast of Egypt."

## GERMANY.

### German Unity—Affairs in Prussia—Advance of the Cholera—The Bavarian Loan.

### AGITATION FOR GERMAN UNITY.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

There can be no question that the agitation which now prevails through every part of Germany will, before the close of the year, give rise to important events. Every post brings evidence in public papers and private letters of the rapid spread of the feeling to which the Wiesbaden Declaration first gave utterance two months ago. It is so general, that even the Governments of the small States—the most despotic in Europe—do not attempt, at least openly, to repress or to punish it. It is not now a question of Prussian hegemony, but of union in any fashion, provided it be a real union, productive of unity of action, both military and diplomatic. Germany is slow to move, but whoever knows Germany knows what elements are at work within her, and how irresistibly the popular feeling, when once roused, overthrows all obstacles. The lessons of '48 have not been lost, and we may fairly expect that the present movement will result in something more sober and practical, if less ambitious, than the declamations of Frankfort. The sobriety of the declarations which are being signed all over the country, the guarded expressions used in them, the anxiety which all parties show to arrive at a common understanding, are the proofs that not theoretical visionaries, but thinking citizens are the actors. It is no chorus of enthusiastic, beer-imbibing, fatherland-ballad-singing students, but the deliberate demand of men of all ranks and all ages, the aforesaid students not excepted. These last may be cited as affording the strongest evidence of the intensity of the feeling. In some at least of the Universities—I cannot, of course, speak for all—they have come to a resolution that, whatever differences of opinion there may be, there shall be no dueling on this subject—as remarkable an instance of self-imposed restraint as the Golden Legend contains. This renunciation of the pleasant [illegible] of a question which promised so many slashed cheeks and truncated noses, the proudest badges of a *Bursche*, is not the laughing matter English readers may think it, but the *sign of an earnestness of purpose*, which only the feeling of their common country's danger could have inspired. This union of Germany has been the aim *of all her ablest statesmen since Ulrich von Hutten*, soldier, poet and patriot, first conceived the idea. *It is now effected, France* and Russia, in spite of themselves, will have more than undone the injuries of centuries, at the same time affording the world the best pledge of future peace.

### AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent says: The change of ministry in Austria, which was looked forward to here with hopes that it would lead to a better understanding between the two Cabinets, has disappointed expectation.

The cholera spreads along the shores of the Baltic. Its presence in Dantzic is officially acknowledged, as well as in Osnabruck and Elberfeld, and it is reported to have made considerable ravages at Hamburg.

The King was so much better on the 25th ult. that the *Gazette* was able to announce that on Sunday the last bulletin would be published.

It is at length announced that the whole of the Russian loan has been subscribed, and that the applicants will receive the full sum they subscribed for—so accurately had the public gauged the present *necessities of the Czar.*

### THE BAVARIAN LOAN.

A new combination has been formed by the Bank of Nuremberg, the Bank of Frankfort, the House of Rothschild, the Banking-house of M. Erlanger, and Messrs. Mirsch & Froelich, for contracting the Bavarian four and a half per cent. loan, to defray the military expenses.

Eight millions of florins of the loan have been left for public subscription.

## SPAIN.

The correspondent to the *Chronicle* says that six hundred Moors attacked Ceuta, but were put to flight by the Governor, at the head of his garrison, and eight killed. The Spanish Government has sent reinforcements by steamer.

## GREECE.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says: Advices from Athens announce that the Chamber has been dissolved, and that a royal decree has ordered a new one to be elected. The day fixed is not mentioned.

### American Securities in London.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

| American Securities. | Closing Prices. | Bus. done. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., 1875 | 73 to 79 | |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1875 | 75 to 80 | 79 3/4 |
| Do. do. Free Land, 1860 | 80 to 85 | |
| Do. $100 shares, $80 paid | 40 to 35 dis. | 39 dis. |
| Mic. Cen. 8 ₩ cent., con. '60 | 80 to 85 | — |
| Do. 1869 | 78 to 80 | — |
| Do. (sink. f.) 1st m. do. '82 | 80 to 82 | — |
| Do. $100 shares | 36 to 42 | — |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₩ ct. (sinking fund) 1885 | 83 to 85 | — |
| Do. $100 shares | 5 to 10 | — |
| New-York Central, 6 ₩ ct., (sinking fund) 1883 | 84 to 86 | — |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1864 | 92 to 94 | — |
| Do. 7 ₩ ct. (sink. f.) 1876 | 92 to 94 | — |
| Do. $100 shares | 68 to 72 | — |
| New-York and Erie 2d mortgage 7 ₩ cent. 1859 | 57 to 62 | — |
| Do. 7 ₩ ct. (sink. f.) 1875 | 15 to 25 | — |
| Do. 7 ₩ ct., bonds, con. '62 | 15 to 25 | — |
| Do. 1871 | 15 to 25 | — |
| Do. $100 shares | 5 to 10 | — |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₩ ct. | 89 to 91 | — |
| Do. 2d mort. 6 ₩ ct. sterl. | 83 to 85 | — |
| Do. $50 shares | 36 to 40 | — |
| Philadel. & Reading Bonds 6 ₩ ct., 1860 | 83 to 85 | — |
| Do. do. 1870 | 75 to 80 | — |
| Do. $50 shares | 20 to 24 | — |

### From Brazil.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT AT RIO—DISTURBANCES AMONG SAILORS—CONFLAGRATION—STATE OF THE MARKETS—SHIPPING.

Our files of Rio papers extend to the 25th of July.

There is no political news of interest.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Commander Hunt, was lying in the harbor. On July 17 a fracas had occurred between some of the men-of-war's-men and boatmen in the harbor, in which two of the latter had been knocked overboard and drowned. The police were unable to make any arrests.

On the following day an encounter took place in the streets between American sailors and some of the citizens, but it was terminated by the interference of the authorities.

A fire on the 19th of July destroyed the coffee warehouse of Messrs. Furquim & Brother, on the street of the Benedictines. The coffee in the building, consisting of 2,800 bags, together with the books and papers, was saved.

The 18th anniversary of the coronation of Dom Pedro II. was observed July 17.

The following American vessels were in the port of Rio on the 23d July:

The *Russell* of New-York, the *Sparkling Wave* of New-York, the *Westminster* of Pensacola, the *Old Hickory* of Fernandina, the *F. S. Means* of Darien, the *Statesman* of Newport, the *Castor* of Mobile, the *Antagonist* of New-York, the *Kedron* of Boston, the *Warren Hallett* of Boston, the *James S. Davis* of Richmond, the *Bonito* of New-York, the *Addison Child* of Charleston, the *Companero* of Savannah, the *Peter Warwick* of Baltimore, the *Clifton* of Baltimore, the *Chase* of Baltimore, the *Glenwood* of Darien, the *George Maughan* of Savannah, the *Lucy Elizabeth* of Montevideo, the *Esther* of Richmond, and the *Mount Vernon* of Philadelphia.

Exchange on London was quoted at 24¾d.

Freights to the Northern United States at 45c.@50c.

Brazilian ounces were bringing 32 milreis.

The quotations for coffee were, for good 5$380 ₩ arroba, for the superfine, 6 milreis.

### Later from the Dominican Republic.

BUSINESS AT PORT AU PLATTE—COUNTERFEITERS FROM THE UNITED STATES—IMPENDING POLITICAL CHANGE.

By the brig *John Butler*, Capt. Miner, we have dates to 1st inst.

Business was very dull, as the tobacco crop was nearly all bought up.

Exchange—Paper for gold, $2 50 national for $1, and not much paper. Very little hard money in circulation.

The three individuals detected two months since in the act of landing and passing counterfeit paper money from the United States, escaped from the jail at Santiago about 27th ult., together with the jail-keeper. A fine thing to have friends, with a few doubloons at their disposal.

The people generally are much dissatisfied with the prevailing Government, and predict a revolution shortly. There would not, probably, be much fighting. All that would be necessary would be for a majority to declare, &c., &c. The treasury is kept dry as usual. All moneys are forwarded to the city.

### Governors of the Almshouse.

HOW THE PAUPERS AND CONVICTS LIVE.

Five of the Ten Governors were in attendance at the Rotunda yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The weekly report which was submitted, states that there were 7,414 inmates remaining in the institution Sept. 3. Since that time 1,720 have been admitted; 50 have died; 1,512 have been discharged; 134 have been sent to the Penitentiary, and 4 to the State Prison, making an increase of 57 during the week.

Reading of the requisitions was in order. On that signed by the Warden of the Penitentiary, R. G. Walmsley, were the following articles: 1 case Mumm's champagne, 2 boxes cabinet wine, 10 gallons brandy, 1 basket of wine, 2 gallons Madeira wine, 5 gallons Sherry wine, 2 cases Sauterne, 2 cases claret, 2 M cigars.

Governor W. T. Pinkney said that he thought that that amount of liquor could hardly be necessary for the next fortnight. On his motion it was referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Six members of the Board were in the room before the close of the session, but Governor Moloney temporarily absented himself, and as he did not return when summoned, Governor Gunther, who was in the Chair, declared the Board adjourned until the 27th ult.

### The New-Jersey Agricultural Fair.

*From the Newark Daily Advertiser of last evening.*

The Annual Fair of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society opened very auspiciously to-day. The inclosure includes several acres, surrounded by a substantial board fence, and located upon an expansive plain stretching away eastward to Newark Bay, which is plainly visible, with the picturesque slope of Bergen Hill for its back ground. About a mile south of it is Elizabethport, and at the same distance north is Elizabeth City.

A fine military band has also been engaged and commenced its musical performances this morning near the President's tent.

The exhibition is not fairly arranged yet, and the day will be chiefly occupied in receiving and arranging the goods, which are flowing in very rapidly; and the present indications favor an unusually fine display of products in every branch of nature and art.

# NEW-YORK POLITICS.

## The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

### GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES.

### Probable Action Relative to the Charleston Convention.

### CAUCUSES OF THE WOOD AND DICKINSON MEN.

### The Present State Ticket to be Renominated.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13—11 P. M.

The Democratic Convention will organize to-morrow.

The Tammany Delegation will be received without controversy.

The Convention will elect delegates to Charleston. An earnest spirit of reconciliation appears to prevail. Isaac V. Fowler will probably be presented as delegate at large. Messrs. [illegible], [illegible], Tenant, Conkling and Clancy decline going to Charleston, in order to make room for representatives of other interests.

The Wood men held a caucus this evening, which the Dickinson men refused to attend. The friends of Dickinson have also held a caucus, to determine whether they would sustain the regular or irregular organization of *New-York City*, and have adjourned without coming to a conclusion.

The present State ticket will be renominated, with the exception of Secretary of State Tucker, who declines; and D. R. Floyd of Queens, Wood of Brooklyn, Savage of New-York, and Senator Scott are being talked of to succeed him.

It is intended to represent all Democratic [illegible] on the State ticket, and in election of delegates to Charleston.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The attendance both inside and outside the Convention is already large, and the prominent men of the party have taken the field early.

The head-quarters of both wings of the Democracy are at the Voorhees House, the rooms of Fernando Wood and Peter Cagger being in close proximity with those of Isaac V. Fowler, with the whole of the Tammany Delegation, are only a few doors removed.

The appearances at the quarters of Wood and the [illegible] give a fair criterion of the complexion of the Convention. The former are quiet, with plain indications of firmness on their countenances as they pass in and out, while the latter are crowded to their fullest capacity with a confidential air apparent in all.

Numerically, as between the Hards, who are in favor of the District system and the Softs who are in favor of electing the Charleston delegates at once, the Convention will stand as follows: 70 to 73 Softs, 34 to 36 Hards. This calculation is closely made and is probably correct, though the Wood men claim a larger number.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is at the Syracuse House, and has been visited by Messrs. Cassidy, and Comstock, of the *Atlas and Argus*, Comptroller Church, and a number of others, including Fernando Wood and the Mozart Hall delegation.

The position of Mr. Dickinson is that of conciliation. He desires a harmonious arrangement as to the organization, and a fair representation of the Hards on the Charleston delegation.

Dean Richmond and the Western delegation of Softs are at the Syracuse House.

The old State officers are to be renominated, with the exception of the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, who declines a renomination, and whose place will probably be filled by Floyd Jones or Judge Scott. To-night the chances favor the former. Mr. Sherman, of Herkimer, and Judge Scott, are talked of for Canal Commissioners.

The Convention will be temporarily organized with S. T. Fairchild, a Cass-Democrat, of Madison, or, perhaps, John Stryker, of Rome, for President. The permanent President will be William H. Ludlow, unless some change of the programme takes place before morning.

The probability now seems to be that there will be very few contested seats, many thought to be contested declining to appear.

The New-York case will most likely be settled by a resolution declaring that, as the last Convention decided in favor of the Tammany delegates, and no new features have arisen since, the Tammany delegates are entitled to seats. This will exclude Fernando Wood from the floor, but he will take the seat of Lewis A. Edwards, of Suffolk, who has the power of substitution on the Mozart Hall side. Mr. Wood claims a greater number than is here given him, and insists on having the case of the New-York contested seats heard before the Convention.

Appearances now indicate that all will be harmonious between the friends of Mr. Dickinson and the Softs.

The Charleston Delegation will undoubtedly be chosen now. The Hards will have probably two delegates at large to two Softs, and one-third or rather more of the State Delegation.

The Wood Party held a caucus this evening which was largely attended, although Messrs. Maxwell and Schell, and some other Dickinson men remained outside. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wood, John A. Green, Jr., and others, all friendly, insisting on an equal division of the Charleston Delegation, and the State Committee, and an equal representation for Tammany and Mozart Hall in the Convention. The speeches were resolute, but conciliatory in tone. Mr. Russell, of Ulster, waited on the Softs to ascertain the truth of a rumor that no delegate would be admitted without tickets, and no tickets issued to any contestants. The Hards were informed that every delegate and contestant would receive tickets and be admitted to the floor. The Hards thereupon resolved to accept tickets this time in view of the emergency of the case, but declared against receiving tickets or submitting to that mode of admission hereafter. They resolved also to present the name of Thomas G. Alvord, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly, for presiding officer of the Convention. The Wood men insist further on choosing their own share of the Charleston delegation. If they have the privilege of doing so they will name Fernando Wood and John A. Green, Jr., of Onondaga, as delegates at large. On the Soft side it is proposed to concede Delos de Wolf and Mr. Bronson or Mr. Schell as delegates at large. Dean Richmond will be delegate at large on the Soft side, and probably Isaac V. Fowler.

Among the candidates for State delegates are George Sanders, Nelson J. Waterbury, Hon. John C. Mather, John Cochrane, Judge Capron, and Judge [illegible].

Mr. Dickinson appears anxious to conciliate, but wishes the Mozart Hall delegates to have a representation in the Convention.

Dr. Sawyer, of Blackwell's Island, is offered the nomination of State Prison Inspector, and will be nominated if he will accept.

Comptroller Church and Attorney-General Tremaine have been actively engaged to effect a compromise, and come to an harmonious agreement with Mr. Wood.

The city is now very full of Delegates, and there will be a crowded Convention to-morrow.

Duncan S. Magee, one of the Tammany Delegates, has a letter from his contestant on the Mozart Hall side, declining to contest his seat, and expressing the wish that Mr. Magee will act for the union and harmony of the party.

During the evening a fracas took place at the bar of the Voorhees House. Some Syracuse politicians commenced to loudly abuse Mr. Wood, when his friends, after standing the abuse for a considerable time, pitched in and whipped the Syracusan badly. Deputy Sheriff Davis interfered, and was also badly beaten, his lip and head being cut severely.

### The Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Republican State Committee have a meeting in this city on Thursday, the 15th inst.

### Colored Citizens' Convention at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

A State Convention of colored citizens assembled in this city to-day. About thirty-five delegates, representing twenty counties, were present. Wm. Rich, of Troy, was chosen President; J. W. Logan, of Syracuse, and Wm. Brewer, Vice-Presidents, and A. M. Green, Secretary.

In the afternoon a series of resolutions were adopted in favor of negro suffrage; applauding the action of the last Legislature; calling upon editors to advocate their cause; urging the necessity of greater efforts, and providing for organization throughout the State.

In the evening Wm. J. Watkins addressed a public meeting.

The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2491. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859. | PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

### PROGRESS OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

### Views of Napoleon III. on the Italian Question.

### RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

### American Securities in London.

The United States Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. Seabury, from Southampton at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 31, arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices have been anticipated by dispatches received from her off Cape Race, and by the arrival at Quebec of the *Anglo Saxon*, which sailed from Liverpool on the same day.

The London *Times* of the 30th says, in regard to the *Great Eastern*:

"Early on Saturday morning his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine paid a long visit to this vessel. For upwards of three hours his Highness remained on board inspecting every part of the ship, from the lowest deck to the iron masts and colossal wooden yards. He expressed himself perfectly astonished at the magnitude of the whole undertaking for a commercial speculation, though, merely judging of it from a nautical point of view, he had little doubt of its success. He claimed for the Russian Government the credit of having the second largest vessel in the world—the *General Admiral*—though, as regarded fineness of lines and beauty of form, he considered the *Great Eastern* to as much surpass that man-of-war as she did in size and power. His Highness, after partaking of lunch with Mr. Campbell and Capt. Harrison, expressed a wish to see the new steering apparatus. This simple though most ingenious invention was accordingly inspected at Mr. Lungley's yard, and commended by the Duke in the highest terms. After leaving this yard the Duke proceeded to the manufactory of Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, and inspected several pairs of marine engines making for the Russian Government, varying in power from 200 to 600 horses. The number of visitors to the ship on Saturday was immense, and more than double that of any previous occasion."

In relation to the unfortunate Dr. Smethurst, who is lying under sentence of death, upon a charge of poisoning his second wife, the *Times* of the 30th says:

"A rumor was very current on Saturday that the Home Secretary had sent a respite for the prisoner, but it had no foundation, and at present the execution is fixed for Tuesday, the 6th of September. It is true that the solicitor for the prisoner, Mr. Humphreys, has made an urgent solicitation to the Secretary of State to delay the carrying out of the sentence, and the culprit himself has also addressed several very long communications to the Home-office, in which he gives a history of the connection between himself and the deceased lady and most strenuously asserts his innocence; but the whole matter is still under consideration, and it is not likely that any decision will be come to until the middle of the week. The prisoner still continues to exhibit the same calm and almost indifferent demeanor that characterized him throughout the whole of the painful proceedings, and he has never ceased protesting his innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted."

The mate of the American ship *Conqueror*, Chas. Bonnell, was brought up again at the Liverpool Police Court, charged with the murder of one of the crew on the high seas. The investigation into the prisoner's criminality resulted in his being set at liberty, it appearing that the Court had no jurisdiction.

## THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

### The Delay at Zurich—Duty of the Italian States—Interesting from Rome—The Earthquake at Norcia—Tuscany, the Duchies, &c., &c.

### TARDINESS OF THE NEGOTIATION AT ZURICH—THE REASON.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

Paris, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1859.

A private letter from Zurich, of the 26th, states that the labors of the Plenipotentiaries were going on slowly enough. Notwithstanding the announcement in the telegraphic dispatch a few days ago, it is doubtful if any important point has been yet settled. Whether the fault is attributable to the Plenipotentiaries themselves, to the preliminaries of the Treaty of Villafranca, and to the Emperors not having taken into calculation, in their eager anxiety to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiations, no one knows. Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional; and the manner in which M. de Bourqueney is acting lends some color to the suspicion. The difficulty is indeed considerable. To restore sovereigns who forfeited their thrones not merely on the ground of misgovernment, but for having gone over to the Austrian camp against their own people; to constitute a league with heterogeneous elements; to call upon the Emperor of Austria for a general amnesty; to expect the same from the King of Naples; and to hope that the gates of Rome would be thrown open to all without exception by the Pontifical Government are matters easier to talk about or to put on paper than to execute.

The latter says:

"The general amnesty was, some days since, made the subject of conversation in the Conference. The agents of Austria and Sardinia made no objection; still no protocol has yet been drawn up, as might be expected from that accord; and the example set by the Emperor of the French is not yet followed at Vienna or at Turin."

Baron de Bourqueney has touched the delicate subject of the Duchies in the same way as the others, evidently desirous of ascertaining what effect would be produced by it on the Sardinian Plenipotentiary.

My informant adds:

"Baron de Bourqueney, as well as the Emperor of the French, earnestly desires the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena by the act and favor of the same populations who have overthrown them, and, moreover, that the Piedmontese Government should contribute towards it with all its influence; but he does no more at Zurich than repeat what Count Reiset said at Turin, and the answer will be the same. There is every reason to believe that the Sardinian Plenipotentiary will affix his signature to no protocol which would confirm the article in the Treaty of Villafranca relative to the restoration of the unpopular Dukes."

What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her *protégés*, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigues, if not by force. There are some who suppose that the King of Sardinia not accepting the annexation of Tuscany would facilitate the solution which it seems the Emperor Napoleon [illegible], and that, abandoned to itself by him to whom it looked for support, and under whose sceptre it desired to place itself, the Duchy would have no resource but to submit to Ferdinand IV. returning with a constitution in one hand and the national flag in the other.

The writer observes:

"That the renunciation of Victor Emanuel would not be a solution—it would be merely a complication. Tuscany would establish another form of government. Provisionally constituted as she is, she would remain so, and with her military league which is just formed, she would await the march of events, in the full confidence that, come what might, French soldiers would never march to restore the dethroned Duke."

Paris, Monday, Aug. 29.

I mentioned yesterday that the rumors, founded on a telegram from Zurich, which circulated respecting the settlement of the question of Lombardy were erroneous. The Plenipotentiaries have not brought their labors to a conclusion respecting Lombardy. The boundary question has not been decided, nor has an agreement been come to as to the portion of the debt to be transferred to Sardinia in consequence of her new acquisition. An understanding on this point between the Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries is not easy, so long as the former persists in his pretensions that Austria shall be relieved not only from the debt corresponding to the province which she has lost, but from a portion of that which weighs heavily on the Empire. Sardinia is not very inclined to take upon her enormous liabilities incurred in upholding the despotic system of Austria in Lombardy.

But even if Lombardy was settled the stipulations of Villafranca would still remain unaccomplished, and there will be a question for consideration whether they will be left for a general Congress or simply for the Austrian and French Governments. A Congress might patch the matter up in some way, but is it certain a Congress will ever sit? We know that the Emperor Napoleon proposed it to his brother and friend "the enemy," but that his "friend," whose recollections of Congresses is, perhaps, not very agreeable, positively refused, and that the Conference of Zurich was accepted as a *pis aller*.

A Congress being so distasteful to Austria, the question of the two Cabinets remains. But it will be reasonably doubted whether M. Walewski and Count Rechberg would be able to effect what the Plenipotentiaries now sitting at Zurich fail in. The difficulties are grave. Austria stipulated as an indispensable condition of peace the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena; as for the Duchess of Parma, she was not considered at all; she was left to the mercy of Napoleon or Victor Emanuel, as they might prefer to deal with her; but Francis Joseph, who threw the Duchess overboard, declared he would not make peace but on the condition that the Dukes were restored to their thrones. The Emperor of the French, of whom it is [illegible] many to say that he had had enough of war, and was willing at almost any sacrifice to bring it to a conclusion, had no alternative but to accept the conditions. The acceptance exists, but it is not true that a written agreement exists, but force should be employed by either the single or the double-headed eagle in restoration. The treaty of Villafranca is silent on this point; and the Emperor Napoleon has more than once pledged himself that nothing shall be done by arms. Force or no force, it is certain, however, that both sovereigns have agreed on a restoration.

### THE DUTY OF ITALY IN THE CRISIS.

*From the London Times.*

Under the protection of the Imperial promise the course of Central Italy to freedom and prosperity seems safe and sure. A little firmness to repel the not too formidable or too earnestly-directed blandishments of Prince Poniatowski, a resolute ingratitude towards their liberator, whose tender heart will be wounded by their obstinacy, but will perhaps be healed again by their acclamations, and the names of the deposed dynasties will be heard no more in Italy. The next step is already resolved upon. They have unanimously desired to weld themselves into one kingdom whereof Victor Emanuel shall be the first Sovereign. We cannot conceive that, if all chance for Prince Napoleon be put out of the question, the French Emperor can have any hearty objection to such an amalgamation. This work of the restoration of Italy will be, if it shall endure, the principal glory of his reign. He will naturally desire that it should be as marked a success, and give as visible a monument to posterity as possible. Piedmont, with twenty more Duchies amalgamated with it, could offer no object of jealousy or distrust to France. *It is not comprehensible, therefore, that any stronger sentiment than diplomatic delicacy can induce him to put pressure upon the King of Sardinia to refuse the territory now proffered to him.* Moreover, we now know that this pressure will be entirely of an argumentative and diplomatic character. It seems to us, therefore, as matters now stand, that Victor Emanuel cannot refuse the offer of the Duchies. It would, perhaps, not be prudent definitively to accept it. Perhaps it would be more wise to assume the Government provisionally, and *thus preserve order, prevent further revolution,* and keep out other candidates until the new order of *things is consolidated.* But unless some very rash or very mad course of conduct should occur to mar the prospect, the unity of Italy is now secure. We will add that the Emperor has a right to say, "To me Italy owes her independence."

### STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

*A letter from Rome of the 23d ult. informs us that* a military commission appointed to investigate the affair of Perugia had delivered a judgment condemning the chiefs of the revolution. The Government quashed the judgment for informality, and commanded a new trial.

The Sacred College has lost another of its members in the person of Cardinal Falconieri-Mellini. He died on the 22d, at Ravenna, of which he was Archbishop since the year 1825. With this Cardinal becomes extinct one of the most distinguished Roman and Tuscan families, and Ravenna has lost a prelate who was the protector of the poor. His Eminence was likewise Secretary of the Memoriali at Rome, a position formerly of great importance.

Monsignor Spacca-Pietra, who was Archbishop of Trinidad, has arrived at Rome. This learned prelate, who is a member of the congregation of Lazarists, has resigned the Archbishopric of Trinidad, where he resided six years. The Holy Father has commissioned him to proceed to Jerusalem, to inquire into the serious differences which exist between the Latin Patriarch and the Franciscan Friars, who are in possession of the Holy Places.

The Roman Minister of Finance at the beginning of this year published the budget for 1859, which showed a surplus of 86,000 crowns over the expenditure. The budget has been examined by the Council of State, and approved by His Holiness. Unfortunately, at the end of the year the expenses as calculated in the budget are almost always found to be increased, in consequence of the extraordinary credits demanded by several Ministers. Up to the present period the budget has been increased by 500,000 crowns and more. During previous years of scarcity the Roman Government sold bread to the working classes at a lower price than that charged by the bakers. *This entailed a loss of 105,000 crowns. The* budget of 1859 has been further increased by 100,000 *crowns for the expenses of the Camerale printing-*house.

It is said that the Pontifical Government is about to publish various decrees. It is remarked that the secret printing-house of the Quirinal is actively employed.

The Pope is resolved to reduce the Legations to obedience before he introduces any measures of reform, and, as his own forces are not sufficient to support the insurrection, he must demand the aid of the Catholic Powers.

Many of the Swiss who quitted the service of the King of Naples have requested an engagement of the Pope, and have been accepted.

The Holy Father *does not quit his study, in consequence* of a slight sore on his leg; otherwise he enjoys excellent health, and gives his usual receptions.

The Duke de Gramont, the French Ambassador, is not expected to return to Rome before the end of the month.

Subsequent advices have been received to the 27th ult. The Duke de Grammont had held a conference with Cardinal Antonelli on the subject of the reorganization of the Legations.

It is asserted that the Government of Bologna had dissolved a regiment in which some Mazzini volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement. One French division only will remain in Rome. The garrison of the Pope is on march to Pesaro, where the troops are being concentrated.

An earthquake had taken place at Norcia; 200 persons were killed and a large number injured; *5,000 of the population are encamped in the neighborhood of the town.* The Pope has dispatched assistance.

### AFFAIRS IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

M. Poniatowski writes to his chief, M. Walewski that he has great hopes of succeeding in his mission, which is understood to be the restoration of the Grand Duke.

A deputation of the Modenese National Assembly, composed of the Commandeur Malmusi, (President,) Marquis Fontanelli, and Count Araini, left on the 29th ult., for Paris, intrusted with a special mission to His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III.

The departure of the deputation of the Tuscan National Assembly for Turin, which was to take place on the 29th, had been delayed for several days.

Advices from Bologna, of the 28th ult., state that the elections throughout the Romagna had taken place with the greatest tranquillity and order.

The first results of the electoral assemblies of Bologna are the following: Count Bentivoglio, Prince Hercolani, Prince Simonetti, Count Marsili, Signor Minghetti, and Signor Allessandrini.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* gives a denial to the reports of political dissension existing among the members of the Sardinian Cabinet. Count Arese left on the evening of the 29th for Paris.

### NAPLES.—THE APPREHENDED FAMINE.

A Naples letter, of the 23d, gives some account of the departure of the Swiss troops:

"At an early hour in the morning 1,1729 Swiss soldiers and 46 officers, all belonging to the Fourth Regiment, marched through the city to the arsenal. They had their arms and baggage, with the Swiss flag displayed, and were headed by their band. Four companies of Neapolitan marines were drawn up at the arsenal, to whom the Swiss delivered up their arms in the most perfect order. By way of prudence, or rather from mistrust, other troops, all with their muskets loaded, were kept concealed in the arsenal, but the precaution was unnecessary. Each Swiss soldier, after having delivered up his arms, received by way of indemnity a year's pay, amounting to 56 ducats, (246f.) The officers who could not claim a pension (after 20 years' service) received three months' pay and their traveling expenses. These soldiers received their money in full before embarking in two merchant vessels, which were taken in tow by the steam-frigate *Veloce*. Other departures will take place at intervals, in order not to cause too many to be at Marseilles at the same time, as the railroad can only convey 500 a day."

The same letter says:

"Much excitement is caused among the people by the high price of corn, and the Government has just given orders for the purchase abroad of 100,000,000 ducats' worth. Several vessels laden with maize have arrived from Sicily. This Winter there will be again the sad spectacle of bread being distributed to the people. Would it not be a better policy, instead of allowing them to remain in ignorance and idleness, to give them employment which they stand in need of, and which might be supplied by the creation of great public works, which are everywhere called for in the country?"

## FRANCE.

### A Speech for Peace with England M. de Morny to the Council-General of Puy-de-Dome—The Army and the Navy.

### THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND—SPEECH OF M. DE MORNY.

In his speech at the opening of the Council-General of the Department of Puy-de-Dome, Count de Morny, the President of the Legislative Body, spoke as follows:

You have participated, gentlemen, in the enthusiasm excited by our victories, you have shared in the unanimous gratitude of France for the great moderation of the Emperor. But you find it difficult to understand how his Majesty's evident desire to prevent a European conflagration can have caused in England the newspaper articles, the Parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations of which so much has been said. You know, without doubt, by means of what logic the English explain their apprehensions. They say, "Our Press is free; the French Press is not so; therefore insults have not the same importance in one as in the other." That is quite an error. There are in France no means of preventing a journal from publishing what seems to it right; the Government is only armed against the Press with the power of warning and of suspension, which are repressive measures. The English add, "The Emperor retains at the bottom of his heart the desire to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena; he only concluded peace with the Emperor of Russia in order to make him an ally; he has been generous to the Emperor of Austria only to make a friend of him also; and with that double alliance he intends to attack England." I do not think it inopportune to tell you what I think on that subject. We live at a period when the hatreds of castes and families have succumbed from the increased mildness of manners, and at which national hatred and prejudice have been effaced by civilization. The new generations have something else to do than to avenge the past; they are too enlightened to act on any other motive than the interest of the present and the future. The Emperor and the present generation of Frenchmen are not of those of whom it can be said, "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing." As for the generous proceedings between the three Emperors, to ascribe them to the speculative object indicated above, is it not to reduce to the proportions of a paltry theatrical intrigue the regulation of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Assuredly, I am better able than any other to appreciate the royal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions; for when he did me the honor to send me to Russia to draw *closer the relations* between the two empires, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this: "Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance; and, far from endeavoring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary point out that if they had the good sense to unite and to come to an understanding, *all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe may be solved peaceably.*" Need I recall to your *memory the incidents which preceded the war with* Austria in order to prove that the Emperor Napoleon, *while desiring to free Italy,* and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred obtaining that object by a Congress rather by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the *ultimatum* of Austria was issued prove this. *And if the statesmen of England, who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians, had consented before the war to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy.* I repeat that, after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest *interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to* civilization, is to doubt his word and his heart as a sovereign and a man."

After expressing the opinion that perhaps the attempts which have been made by certain newspapers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France were only inspired by the desire of the one to increase their circulation and of the other to gain popularity, Count de Morny went on to say:—

"Time and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupations and labors of peace will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears. That, gentlemen, is the sort of war which we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coalpits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials and of all our manufactured articles; let us imitate the English in what we are deficient; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the Government; let us endeavor to conquer, and by prudent use, preserve the liberties which make a man absolute master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. *Yes, let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict of progress and civilization, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts.* Already is the amnesty a work of pacification, which is the prelude of the system into which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it."

### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

*From the London News.*

M. de Morny begins by ascribing English armaments *to newspaper articles and Parliamentary* speeches, and the latter to the dissatisfaction of England *at the manifest desire of the Emperor to avoid* a European conflagration. He goes on to assert that there are no means in France of preventing a newspaper from publishing what it likes, and that in fact *the French Press is just as responsible for what it* writes as the English, and no more. By the light of this singular interpretation of facts we are enabled to judge M. de Morny's appeal against the prejudices and passions of public opinion in this country. For the rest, we are perfectly ready to appreciate the fairness and frankness with which he singles out the prevailing causes of alarm and doubt which have undoubtedly existed of late, whilst to the general terms in which he discusses and disposes of them we are as far as possible from objecting. "Nobody," says M. de Morny, with reasonable emphasis, "can estimate so well as myself the loyal faith of the Emperor;" and we fully accept the assurance; but we must be permitted to whisper very gently into the ear of the President of the Corps Legislatif that no one knows better than those two distinguished persons the advantages of silence, secrecy, and suddenness in grand political operations; and perhaps it is because people in England have been disposed to pay *a compliment to political, at the expense of moral* qualifications, that they hesitate to attribute to the *same persons and the same policy, the head that plots* and the hand that strikes on a sudden with the heart *of the injured philanthropist, alive to every honest* impulse, and the soul of an apostle of peace awake to every generous motion.

At any rate, we heartily echo M. de Morny's stirring appeal to the good feeling and good sense of the two great nations of the West. By all means let our future rivalry (if rivalry there must be) be a rivalry of industrial and commercial enterprise. We have had enough of glory long ago, and enough of conquest. We know no battle by land or sea in which France had not her full share of honor. Surely France may be contented to fight the future battles of civilization (if battles there must be) side by side with the honorable foes of old time, and the comrades in arms of later and happier years. We believe that in spite of evil omens, the intellect, the enterprise, the best feelings, and the dearest interests of England, and that both cry *Peace*. But there is one thing needful to make the desire of all good people on either side of the water a reasonable certainty, and that is—*Liberty*. With an equal, we do not say a similar, liberty enjoyed by our neighbors and by ourselves, every cloud that intercepts a better future would clear away before the light, and every mist of prejudice and passion be dispersed.

*From the Paris Constitutionnel.*

Shall we have war with England? and why? Because it has placed some parliamentary orators, too faithful to the recollection of the rivalries and hatreds of another age to take alarm without cause, and loudly to demand armaments without necessity, does it follow that a general conflagration will take place? Because certain journals in England, yielding to one knows not what pressure, have honored us for some time with their daily philippics, we must conclude that they are the real exponents of public opinion, and that they will have sufficient influence to precipitate the signal of a new secular struggle? France is reproached with her warlike mood; to the Emperor is attributed the design, long since formed, of avenging Waterloo and St. Helena. And by what right? Should it not, on the contrary, be remembered that he has trodden beneath his feet as well old hatreds as recent injuries? Far from cherishing any aggressive intentions is it not he who, for the sake of consolidating the English alliance, has actually on every occasion combated our hereditary prejudices? If, instead of restraining the national animosity, anxious only for an ephemeral popularity, he had excited it, who can say that at his voice France would not have risen as one man? He did not speak the word. He felt that a war between England and France would be a fratricidal war, a war waged by civilization itself against civilization, and the same motive which had counseled him to the union of the two great western powers, determined him to make every sacrifice to assure their permanence. At the elevation at which the Emperor is placed, the thought is not to avenge *the past*, but to prepare the future. If the countries cannot forget their ancient rivalry, let at least that rivalry be made to serve the cause of progress instead of compromising it. If we must at all price do battle, let us so manage that the battle shall produce fruits.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The troops forming the garrisons in the third and fourth divisions, the head-quarters of which are at Lille and Chalons on the Marne, have been considerably increased.

The regiments of the Imperial Guard having suffered severe losses at Magenta and Solferino are being reorganized, and the vacancies caused by death filled up. The fourth battalion of the Imperial Guard is also maintained. Government is about to increase the artillery, but the cavalry is to be diminished.

A correspondent from Toulon, after announcing certain reductions in the French fleet, says: "The reduction of the squadron of evolutions to what it was before the recent great events (it is weaker indeed than it was, because it contains so many new hands) will cease, it is hoped, to excite the jealousy of England, which will have no longer any pretext for maintaining in the Mediterranean that fleet of fifty sail, which recently made so objectionable an appearance on the coast of Egypt."

## GERMANY.

### German Unity—Affairs in Prussia—Advance of the Cholera—The Bavarian Loan.

### AGITATION FOR GERMAN UNITY.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

Berlin, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

There can be no question that the agitation which now prevails through every part of Germany will, before the close of the year, give rise to important events. Every post brings evidence in public papers and private letters of the rapid spread of the feeling to which the Wiesbaden Declaration first gave utterance two months ago. It is so general, that even the Governments of the small States—the most despotic in Europe—do not attempt, at least openly, to repress or to punish it. It is not now a question of Prussian hegemony, but of union in any fashion, provided it be a real union, productive of unity of action, both military and diplomatic. Germany is slow to move, but whoever knows Germany knows what elements are at work within her, and how irresistibly the popular feeling, when once roused, overthrows all obstacles. The lessons of '48 have not been lost, and we may fairly expect that the present movement will result in something more sober and practical, if less ambitious, than the declamations of Frankfort. The sobriety of the declarations which *are being signed all over the country, the guarded* expressions used in them, the anxiety which all parties show to arrive at a common understanding, are the proofs that not theoretical visionaries, but thinking citizens are the actors. It is no chorus of enthusiastic, beer-imbibing, fatherland-ballad-singing students, but the deliberate demand of men of all ranks and all ages, the aforesaid students not excepted. These last may be cited as affording *the strongest evidence of the intensity* of the feeling. In some at least of the Universities—I cannot, of course, speak for all—they have come to a resolution that, whatever differences of opinion there may be, there shall be no duelling on this subject—as remarkable an instance of self-imposed restraint as the Golden Legend contains. This renunciation *of the pleasant side of a question which* promised so many slashed cheeks and truncated noses, *the proudest badges of a Bursche, is not the* laughing matter English readers may think it, but the *sign of an earnestness of purpose*, which only the feeling of their common country's danger could have inspired. This union of Germany has been the aim of all her ablest statesmen since Ulrich von Hutten, soldier, poet and satirist, first conceived the idea. If it is now effected, France and Austria, in spite of themselves, will have more than undone the injuries *of centuries*, at the same time affording the world the best pledge of future peace.

### AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent says: The change of ministry in Austria, which was looked forward to here with hopes that it would lead to a better understanding between the two Cabinets, has disappointed expectation.

The cholera spreads along the shores of the Baltic. Its presence in Dantzic is officially acknowledged, as well as in Osnabruck and Elberfeld, and it is reported to have made considerable ravages at Hamburg.

The King was so much better on the 25th ult. that the *Gazette* was able to announce that on Sunday the last bulletin would be published.

It is at length announced that the whole of the Russian loan has been subscribed, and that the applicants will receive the full sum they subscribed for—so accurately had the public gauged the present necessities of the Czar.

### THE BAVARIAN LOAN.

A new combination has been formed by the Bank of Nuremberg, the Bank of Frankfort, the House of Rothschild, the Banking-house of M. Erlanger, and Messrs. Hirsch & Frohlich, for contracting the Bavarian four and a half per cent. loan, to defray the military expenses.

Eight millions of florins of the loan have been left for public subscription.

## SPAIN.

The correspondent to the *Chronicle* says that six hundred Moors attacked Ceuta, but were put to flight by the Governor, at the head of his garrison, and eight killed. The Spanish Government has sent reinforcements by steamer.

## GREECE.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says: Advices from Athens announce that the Chamber has been dissolved, and that a royal decree has ordered a new one to be elected. The day fixed is not mentioned.

### American Securities in London.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 30

| American Securities. | Closing Prices. | Bus. done. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875 | 75 to 79 | — |
| Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875 | 78 to 80 | 79 8½ |
| Do., do., Free Land, 1860 | 83 to 85 | — |
| Do., $100 shares, $60 paid | 40 to 38 dis. | 39 dis. |
| Mic. Cen. 8 ℔ cent., con. '60 | 80 to 85 | — |
| Do., 1869 | 78 to 80 | — |
| Do. (sink. f.) 1st m. do. '82 | 80 to 85 | — |
| Do., $100 shares | 38 to 42 | — |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct. (sinking fund) 1885 | 85 to 88 | — |
| Do., $100 shares | 5 to 10 | — |
| New-York Central, 6 ℔ ct., (sinking fund) 1883 | 84 to 86 | — |
| Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1864 | 92 to 95 | — |
| Do., 7 ℔ ct., (sink. f.) 1876 | 92 to 94 | — |
| Do., $100 shares | 66 to 72 | — |
| New-York and Erie 3d mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1883 | 57 to 62 | — |
| Do., 7 ℔ ct., (sink. f.) 1875 | 15 to 25 | — |
| Do., 7 ℔ ct., bonds, con. '62 | 15 to 25 | — |
| Do., 1871 | 15 to 25 | — |
| Do., $100 shares | 5 to 10 | — |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ ct. | 89 to 91 | — |
| Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl. | 83 to 85 | — |
| Do., $50 shares | 35 to 40 | — |
| Philadel. & Reading Bonds 6 ℔ ct., 1860 | 82 to 86 | — |
| Do., do., 1870 | 78 to 80 | — |
| Do., $50 shares | 20 to 24 | — |

### From Brazil.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT AT RIO—DISTURBANCES AMONG SAILORS—CONFLAGRATION—STATE OF THE MARKETS—SHIPPING.

Our files of Rio papers extend to the 25th of July.

There is no political news of interest.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Commander Hunt, was lying in the harbor. On July 17 a fracas had occurred between some of the men-of-war's-men and boatmen in the harbor, in which two of the latter had been knocked overboard and drowned. The police were unable to make any arrests.

On the following day an encounter took place in the streets between American sailors and some of the citizens, but it was terminated by the interference of the authorities.

A fire on the 19th of July destroyed the coffee warehouse of Messrs. Furquim & Brother, on the street of the Benedictines. The coffee in the building, consisting of 2,800 bags, together with the books and papers, was saved.

The 18th anniversary of the coronation of Dom Pedro II. was observed July 17.

The following American vessels were in the port of Rio on the 23d July:

The *Russell* of New-York, the *Sparkling Wave* of New-York, the *Westminster* of Pensacola, the *Old Hickory* of Fernandina, the *F. S. Means* of Darien, the *Statesman* of Newport, the *Castor* of Mobile, the *Antagonist* of New-York, the *Kedron* of Boston, the *Warren Hallett* of Boston, the *James S. Davis* of Richmond, the *Bonito* of New-York, the *Addison Child* of Charleston, the *Campanero* of Savannah, the *Peter Warwick* of Baltimore, the *Clifton* of Baltimore, the *Chase* of Baltimore, the *Glenwood* of Darien, the *George Maughan* of Savannah, the *Lucy Elizabeth* of Montevideo, the *Esther* of Richmond, and the *Mount Vernon* of Philadelphia.

Exchange on London was quoted at 24¾d.

Freights to the Northern United States at 45c.@50c.

Brazilian ounces were bringing 32 milreis.

The quotations for coffee were, for good 5$380 ℔ arroba, for the superfine, 6 milreis.

### Later from the Dominican Republic.

BUSINESS AT PORT AU PLATTE—COUNTERFEITERS FROM THE UNITED STATES—IMPENDING POLITICAL CHANGE.

By the brig *John Butler*, Capt. Miner, we have dates to 1st inst.

Business was very dull, as the tobacco crop was nearly all bought up.

Exchange—Paper for gold, $2 50 national for $1, and not much paper. *Very little hard money in circulation.*

The three individuals detected two months since in the act of landing and passing counterfeit paper money from the United States, escaped from the jail at Santiago about 27th ult., together with the jailkeeper. A fine thing to have friends, with a few doubloons at their disposal.

The people generally are much dissatisfied with the prevailing Government, and predict a revolution shortly. There would not, probably, be much fighting. All that would be necessary would be for a majority to declare, &c., &c. The treasury is kept dry as usual. All moneys are forwarded to the city.

Letters from Zante (Ionian Islands) of 16th August, 1859, state that the currant crop this year is in a very prosperous condition. The blight, which for five or six seasons past has caused the total destruction of the vines, has entirely disappeared. Zante would perhaps make twelve million pounds, of very excellent quality; Cephalonia, thirteen millions; and Morea, fifty millions.

## NEW-YORK POLITICS.

### The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

### GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES.

### Probable Action Relative to the Charleston Convention.

### CAUCUSES OF THE WOOD AND DICKINSON MEN.

### The Present State Ticket to be Renominated.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 13—12 P. M.

The Democratic Convention will organize tomorrow.

The Tammany Delegation will be received without controversy.

The Convention will elect delegates to Charleston. An earnest spirit of reconciliation appears to prevail. Isaac V. Fowler will probably be presented as delegate at large. Messrs. Kennedy, Sweeny, Cooper, Tremaine, Connolly and Clancy decline going to Charleston, in order to make room for representatives of other interests.

*The Wood men held a caucus this evening*, which the Dickinson men refused to attend. The friends of Dickinson here also held a caucus, to determine whether they would sustain the regular or irregular organization of New-York City, and have adjourned without coming to a conclusion.

The present State ticket will be renominated, with the exception of Secretary of State Tucker, who declines; and *D. R. Floyd* of Queens, Wood of Brooklyn, Savage of New-York, and Senator Scott are being talked of to succeed him.

*It is intended to represent all Democratic interests* on the State ticket, and in election of delegates to Charleston.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The attendance both inside and outside the Convention is already large, and the prominent men of the party have taken the field early.

The head-quarters of both wings of the Democracy are at the Voorhees' House, the rooms of Fernando Wood and Peter Cagger being in close proximity, while those of Isaac V. Fowler, with the whole string of Tammany Delegates, are only a few doors removed.

The appearances at the quarters of Wood and Cagger give a fair criterion of the complexion of the Convention. The former are quiet, with plain indications of firmness on their countenances as they pass in and out, while the latter are crowded to their fullest capacity with a confidential air apparent in all.

Numerically, as between the Hards who are in favor of the District system and the Softs who are in favor of electing the Charleston delegates at once, the Convention will stand as follows: 70 to 72 Softs; 24 to 26 Hards. This calculation is closely made and is probably correct, though the Wood men claim a larger number.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is at the Syracuse House, and has been visited by Messrs. Cassidy and Comstock, of the *Atlas and Argus*, Comptroller Church, and a number of others, including Fernando Wood and the Mozart Hall delegation.

The position of Mr. Dickinson is that of conciliation. He desires a harmonious arrangement as to the organization, and a fair representation of the Hards on the Charleston delegation.

Dean Richmond and the Western delegation of Softs are at the Syracuse House.

The old State officers are to be renominated, with the exception of the Hon. Gideon S. Tucker, Secretary of State, who declines a renomination, and whose place will probably be filled by Floyd Jones or Judge Scott. To-night the chances favor the former. Mr. Skinner, of Herkimer, and Judge Scott, are talked of for Canal Commissioners.

The Convention will be temporarily organized, with S. T. Fairchild, a Cass-Democrat, of Madison, or, perhaps, John Stryker, of Rome, for President.

The permanent President will be William H. Ludlow, unless some change of the programme takes place before morning.

The probability now seems to be that there will be very few contested seats, many thought to be contested declining to appear.

The New-York case will most likely be settled by a resolution declaring that, as the last Convention decided in favor of the Tammany delegates, and no new features have arisen since, the Tammany delegates are entitled to seats. This will exclude Fernando Wood from the floor, but in that case he will take the seat of Lewis A. Edwards, of Suffolk, who has the power of substitution on the Mozart Hall side. Mr. Wood claims a greater number than is here given him, and insists on having the case of the New-York contested seats heard before the Convention.

Appearances now indicate that all will be harmonious between the friends of Mr. Dickinson and the Softs.

The Charleston Delegation will undoubtedly be chosen now. The Hards will have probably two delegates at large to two Softs, and one-third or rather more of the State Delegation.

The Wood Party held a caucus this evening which was largely attended, although Messrs. Mather and Schell, and some other Dickinson men remained outside. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wood, John A. Greene, Jr., and others, all friendly, insisting on an equal division of the Charleston Delegation, and the State Committee, and an equal representation for Tammany and Mozart Hall in the Convention. The speeches were resolute, but conciliatory in tone. Mr. Russell, of Ulster, waited on the Softs to ascertain the truth of a rumor that no delegate would be admitted without tickets, and no tickets issued to any contestants. The Hards were informed that every delegate and contestant would receive tickets and be admitted to the floor. The Hards thereupon resolved to accept tickets this time in view of the emergency of the case, but declared against receiving tickets or submitting to that mode of admission hereafter. They resolved also to present the name of Thomas G. Alvord, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly, for presiding officer of the Convention. The Wood men insist further on choosing their own share of the Charleston delegation. If they have the privilege of doing so they will name Fernando Wood and John A. Greene, Jr., of Onondaga, as delegates at large. On the Soft side it is proposed to concede Delos De Wolf and Mr. Bronson or Mr. Schell as delegates at large. Dean Richmond will be delegate at large on the Soft side, and probably Isaac V. Fowler.

Among the candidates for State delegates are George Sanders, Nelson J. Waterbury, Hon. John C. Mather, John Cochrane, Judge Capron, and Judge Berrian.

Mr. Dickinson appears anxious to conciliate, but wishes the Mozart Hall delegates to have a representation in the Convention.

Dr. Sawyer, of Blackwell's Island, is offered the nomination of State Prison Inspector, and will be nominated if he will accept.

Comptroller Church and Attorney-General Tremaine have been actively engaged to effect a compromise, and come to an harmonious agreement with Mr. Wood.

The city is now very full of Delegates, and there will be a crowded Convention to-morrow.

Duncan S. Magee, one of the Tammany Delegates, has a letter from his contestant on the Mozart Hall side, declining to contest his seat, and expressing the wish that Mr. Magee will act for the union and harmony of the party.

During the evening a fracas took place at the bar of the Voorhies House. Some Syracuse politician commenced to loudly abuse Mr. Wood, when his friends, after standing the abuse for a considerable time, pitched in and whipped the Syracusan badly. Deputy Sheriff Davis interfered, and was also badly beaten, his lip and head being cut severely.

### The Republican State Committee.

Albany, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Republican State Committee have a meeting in this city on Thursday, the 15th inst.

### Colored Citizens' Convention at Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

A State Convention of colored citizens assembled in this city to-day. About thirty-five delegates, representing twenty counties, were present. Wm. Rich, of Troy, was chosen President; J. W. Logan, of Syracuse, and Wm. Brewer, Vice-Presidents, and A. M. Green, Secretary.

In the afternoon a series of resolutions were adopted in favor of negro suffrage; applauding the action of the last Legislature; calling upon editors to advocate their cause; urging the necessity of greater efforts, and providing for organization throughout the State.

In the evening Wm. J. Watkins addressed a public meeting.

The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

## POSTSCRIPT—4 O'Clock A. M.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

### IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Bloodless Revolution in Costa Rica.

### PRESIDENT MORA EXPATRIATED.

The Vanderbilt Steamship *North Star*, [illegible] Aspinwall on the afternoon of Sept. 4, arrived at this port shortly after midnight, making the passage in seven days and nine hours. Her advices from Central and South America are four days later than those by the *Star of the West*.

The news from Costa Rica is important. A conspiracy against President Mora had been carried to a successful issue, and on the 14th of August he was seized, and measures taken for his expatriation. He arrived at Panama on the evening of the 5th inst. *Some particulars in reference to this transaction*, will be found in our correspondence below.

The British mail steamer *Jasia* arrived at Panama on the 5th, with late South American news. The dates from Valparaiso are to August 16, Bolivia August 14, Lima and Callao August 27, and Guayaquil Sept. 1. There is nothing of special importance.

The blockade of Guayaquil had been raised, an armistice having been agreed upon to terminate on the 5th of September. It is thought peace will follow.

### COSTA RICA.

### Conspiracy in San Juan de Costa Rica—President Mora Seized and sent out of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

The regular British steamer from San Juan del Norte arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 3d instant, having left that port on the evening of the 1st. Just before she left a small river steamer brought the news that through a revolution or conspiracy President Mora had been seized in the night, while in bed, and sent to Guaytemala. It is also said that Señor Montealegre, of San Jose, has been made Provisional President, and that Mr. Joy, an English merchant in San Jose, holds a prominent position in the new Government. The officers brought no papers, and could give no further facts, but they stated that the news was fully believed in San Juan.

If President Mora has really been overthrown, I think great injustice has been done him, and I do not believe his people will sanction the act. I believe he is the wisest and most honest of all the Spanish American rulers. When a merchant, his reputation as an honorable, upright man was recognized by all his associates. Since he has been President of Costa Rica, that little Republic has prospered immensely, and notwithstanding its sparse population, was considered as at the head of the Central American States. Without Mora's courage, energy, and personal sacrifices, Nicaragua and Costa Rica would possibly at this day, be under the sway of William Walker. Mora not only roused his people to take up arms as in a holy war, and induced them to pour their little means into the coffers of the State, to prosecute this war; but he impoverished himself to do it. His finest estate, worth $100,000, was mortgaged to raise money to carry on the war, and this estate was actually sold to pay the debt, the Government not being able to meet it.

About six months since, President Mora, with the advice and consent of Congress, exiled Llorente, Bishop of Costa Rica, for the crime of refusing to obey an equitable law, which assessed a small hospital tax upon him and his clergy, and for instructing his clergy and curates to preach treason from their pulpits. I have just a faint suspicion that if Mora has been overthrown, this church affair had a good deal to do with it. If the news is true, it is not probable President Mora has been sent to Guatemala, but has gone to Nicaragua on the Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*.

Since writing the foregoing, I have received the following letter from Greytown. It is not probable the reasons given for President Mora's leaving the country are correct. F. W. R.

San Juan del Norte, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

"The revolution was accomplished on the morning of the 14th August. President Mora was seized after the guard had all retired. He was notified by a deputation that he was no longer President, to which he replied, '*Mui bien, Señores*,' ('Very well, gentlemen,') Half an hour afterwards he was on the road, 'bag and baggage,' to Punta Arenas. Mr. Montealegre, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Aguilar were of the deputation. It is supposed that Mora got up the *émeute*. While en route to Punta Arenas, accompanied by his brother-in-law and Gen. Canas, he was accosted by the peasantry, who were anxious to know why he was leaving the country, and if he was ejected. He replied that he was not, but was on Government business. His object is to get rid of some satellites and destroy the Congress. It is expected he will be recalled after his present friends shall have remodelled things to his liking. President Mora, Joaquin Mora, Gen. Canas and Señor Arguello, sailed in the steamer *Guatemala*, on the 16th of August, for Guatemala."

From Our San Jose Correspondent.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

On the morning of the 14th we had a bloodless revolution. The President, Don Juan Rafael Mora, Gen. Jose Joaquin Mora, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Gen. Jose Maria Canas, Minister of Hacienda, and Don Manuel Arguello, have been expatriated.

Generals Mora and Canas were absent at the time, and the whole affair was conducted so quietly that many persons in the city knew nothing of it until several hours after.

At a few minutes past 5 o'clock a guard was dispatched from the barracks to bring the President. They found him in bed, and allowing him time to properly dress himself, marched him a prisoner. He was then allowed until the morning of the 17th to arrange his affairs, when he left for Punta Arenas escorted by a guard and embarked, with the others mentioned, on board the steamship *Guatemala*, for Guatemala. Ex-President Mora says he will return and go to the United States.

Dr. Jose Maria Montealegre has been appointed Provisional President until there can be an election held, which the new party says shall be truly Republican. We shall see. R.

### Governors of the Almshouse.

HOW THE PAUPERS AND CONVICTS LIVE.

Five of the Ten Governors were in attendance at the Rotunda yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The weekly report which was submitted, states that there were 7,414 inmates remaining in the institution Sept. 3. Since that time 1,[illegible] have been admitted; [illegible] have died; 1,519 have been discharged; 136 have been sent to the Penitentiary, and 4 to the State Prison; making an increase of [illegible] during the week.

Reading of the requisitions was in order. One ... signed by the Warden of the Penitentiary, B. G. Walmsley, were the following articles: 1 case Mumm's champagne, 2 boxes cabinet wine, 10 gallons brandy, 1 basket of wine, 3 gallons Madeira wine, 3 gallons Sherry wine, 2 cases Sauterne, 2 cases claret, 2 M. cigars.

Governor W. T. Pinckney said that he thought that amount of liquor could hardly be necessary for the next fortnight. On his motion it was referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Six members of the Board were in the room before the close of the session, but Governor [illegible] temporarily absented himself, and as he did not return when summoned, Governor Gunther, who was in the Chair, declared the Board adjourned until the [illegible] ult.

## NEWS FROM MEXICO.

**The New Minister of Foreign Relations—Departure of Mr. Otway—Military Operations—Later from the Pacific States—State of the Republic from Native Testimony.**

By the arrival of the steamship *Habana*, of the Tehuantepec line, at New-Orleans, we receive our files of Vera Cruz journals to Aug. 25.

An outline of the news has already been forwarded by telegraph. Additional details are of interest.

On the [illegible] of August, Señor Ocampo resigned the position of Minister of Foreign Relations in the Juarez Cabinet, and Señor Don Juan Antonia de la Fuente has been appointed in his place, Ocampo still remaining Minister of War and Finance. Mr. Fuente filled that place in the Cabinet of Comonfort, and is highly spoken of by those who know him, and he does seem like a very intelligent and well-meaning man.

Mr. Otway, the British Minister, was expected at Vera Cruz, to embark for England on the English packet of the 4th of September. Mr. Gould, an attaché of the British Legation in Mexico, who came passenger in the *Virginia Antoinette*, left for the City of Mexico on the 24th.

The *Reforma*, of Vera Cruz, distinctly and officially denies that Señor Tejada has any idea of procuring Americans to fight the Mexican battles. That paper says the special Minister only desires to negotiate a small loan on the good faith and credit of the Mexican Government.

The mails from the north and east represent the States of New-Leon, Durango, Coahuila, Sinaloa, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas to be enjoying all the benefits of peace and order.

A letter from Mexico says that the Church allows Miramon $2,000 per day for the use of his army and Government.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Degollado has taken up his head-quarters at San Luis Potosi. In answer to his call for troops, &c., Degollado will succeed in raising about 12,000 men, and with these he hopes, as he says, to reduce the City of Mexico by next October. Zacatecas raises 2,000 men; Sinaloa already has that number in the field; Guadalajara, Colima, Tamaulipas Nuevo-Leon, Coahuila, Vera Cruz, Guerrero and Oajaca will also send contingents. Vera Cruz will be exempt, because she needs her contingent to defend the city. Good arms and a plentiful supply of munitions will be in attendance to make the war more effective. All these matters considered, the position of the Liberals seems flattering enough, and with any other people the prospect would be one of certain peace in a short time.

Gov. Garcia, of Tampico, at the head of 250 riflemen, has started for the interior to join the army under Gen. Degollado.

Gen. Corona has marched out of Tepic with 2,500 men, in the direction of Guadalajara, where he intends to assist in the seige of Marquez.

A proposition is under consideration in the City of Mexico to introduce eight or ten thousand Spanish soldiers in this country, to counterbalance the Americans.

Constant receipts of arms and munitions of war are being received from the Eastern States and California, for the use of the Liberal Party.

An artillerist in Mexico has submitted a plan of taking Vera Cruz, which he assures Miramon can be done in "no time," and without loss. His idea is to cast an immense mortar, which will throw a bomb two feet in diameter, charged with twenty-five pounds of powder, a distance of three miles.

The Indian war, or rather the war of races, has broken out with renewed fury in Yucatan. The Indians were defeated, however, at the town of Ich-[illegible].

### FROM THE PACIFIC STATES.

Dates are from Guaymas, July 31, San Blas, Aug. 1, and Mazatlan, Aug. 4.

The Indians were still troublesome in Sonora; two or three tribes had organized under one leadership, and at last accounts, were committing serious depredations upon the inhabitants. Jose Pesqueira, with his troops, met a large body of Indians at San Antonio, when a terrible battle was fought, in which upwards of 300 of the latter were killed. Political matters and business were very quiet; some little speculations in land were going on.

In Sinaloa all was quiet. No counter-movement or opposition to the Liberal Government has been attempted since its capture by Pesqueira. The capital of this State is now permanently located at Mazatlan. A large number of arms, including eight handsome field-pieces, (made in San Francisco) reached Mazatlan about the 1st of August. Business at this thriving port has been unusually good; on the 15th of July five large American vessels were in port.

In the adjoining State of Jalisco there had been much fighting. Tepic was captured in June by the Liberals, and afterwards abandoned. It is now in the hands of "Lozado," a robber chief, operating with the Church party. San Blas, the port, is however in possession of the Liberals.

Marquez was on the road to the latter port with a conducta of $2,000,000 from Mexico and Guadalajara. The British ship-of-war *Calypso* was in readiness to receive it, though it was thought the commander of the Liberal Party (Nesbit, an American) would prevent its embarkation. Difficulty between the English commander and Nesbit may grow out of this. The latter is determined that it shall not leave unless the proper duties are paid upon it. The English are confident of success in getting it off. All hands were busily engaged, on the 1st of August, making boxes for it. If they succeed, it will be taken to Panama and shipped to England.

The Liberals have determined to dislodge Marquez from his stronghold, and if possible to break up his army. Gen. Coronado was to have left Mazatlan on the 5th of August with a large body of men for Istlan, where he would join the forces of the Governor of Jalisco, and both march direct for Guadalajara.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Madame Miramon gave birth on the 17th ult. to a son and heir. Great rejoicings occurred in Mexico at his baptism on the 18th.

A sacrilegious friar, caught in the act of stealing the jewelry from the Virgin, in the church at Oajaca, is on trial, and will no doubt be severely punished.

"Three Years in the United States" is the name of a new book just published in Vera Cruz, which is said to be quite interesting.

### CONDITION OF MEXICO—TESTIMONY OF MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

Neither of the letters which follow, says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, were originally intended for the Press. Both were strictly private and written by native Mexican citizens, residents in the cities from which they date:

Vera Cruz, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

Everywhere, from every State, we hear of the most active preparations being made by the Liberals to continue the strife, which in my opinion cannot cease till the triumph of good principle. The people are everywhere arming: Zacatecas is arming, and Tamaulipas, Nueva-Leon and Coahuila, San Luis, Colima, Michihoacan and Sinaloa, are sending in their contingents to the orders of our valiant commander-in-chief, Degollado. The plan of the campaign is a march direct upon and attack of the capital, the focus and last entrenchment of the reaction.

But a greater victory even than that, we have already obtained, and that is in the triumph of the recent measures of reform. These have been received, even in places in the hands of the reaction, with marked approbation and sympathy. The success of the great revolution, in which we are engaged, has, the last eighteen months, in a moral point of view been extraordinary. The clergy have lost the "hood" which concealed them from common view. They have lost credit completely. The Church property, of which they have made such bad use, finds purchasers in every class of society, nor does the transaction trouble the conscience of any one.

The outcry which the clergy just raised on seeing themselves despoiled of the property they had usurped, becomes day by day less feeble. There are no echoes to be heard anywhere, and all will soon be quiet again. There is to be a grand meeting of the Bishops soon at the capital, however, to take the matter into consideration. Perhaps they may do something yet.

As to the famous loan—the financial scheme of Peña y Peña—nothing has come out of it, and, at last accounts, it was about being given up. And thus we go on enlarging the boundaries of theory, only to make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of all, and without gain whatever. The reactionary troops, the common soldiery, live on what they can steal in town and country, while the officers in command of the outposts, like Robles Pezuela at Jalapa, would sell their commissions for a pot of soap.

City of Mexico, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Since my last, of the 11th instant, nothing of great importance has transpired in political circles here, though affairs still continue to go on from bad to worse. The long-pending quarrel between Miramon and Marquez has at length come to an open issue. These chieftains are now declared enemies. Marquez, it is true, has had prudence enough not to disgrace himself and party by any very public demonstration of his enmity. But Miramon, who acts as though he were the President "elect" and not the "substitute," imposes upon himself no such restraint. A few days since, indeed, it was rumored abroad that he was fitting out an expedition against his rival, who, at Guadalajara, openly repudiates his authority. But whatever his intentions may have been, it is certain that the clergy have refused to give him more money, without which any expedition is impossible.

And here, you will not be surprised to learn that neither officers, soldiers, nor employes of the army here have received a cent of pay for months. Their misery is very great, as you may well suppose. How, indeed, they manage to live surpasses comprehension. Desertions, therefore, are very numerous, and in view of the campaign organizing against them, begin to alarm the defenders of the Church.

Several officers of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry arrived here, yesterday, as prisoners, under an escort from the corps commanded by Gen. Robles at Jalapa. This regiment was in open mutiny on account of the backwardness of their pay, when Robles surprised them, with a superior force, in their quarters, and arrested the principal leaders.

Our clergy are still in a state of great excitement about the recent decrees of Juarez, but they find but little sympathy here. The Miramon Party, in fact, look upon the clergy only as their bankers, while the party of Marquez is not strong enough to give them much assistance. As for Gabriac, the French Minister, he would like to do something for his friends, but he dare not act without the approbation of his *querida*, who is at present a little piqued at the Archbishop for having imposed upon her a hard penalty at the absolution. The representatives of the ultra-reactionary party are, as you know, Miramon, Robles, Marquez, Woll, Velez, Mejia, Castilla and Vega; and all of these talk of what they will do next Summer, (Summer begins in Mexico on the 1st of November,) but it is impossible for any one to comprehend what they can do with an exhausted treasury, an exhausted people, and a completely demoralized army. It is true the Vera Cruz Party are not any better off; perhaps I might say they have greater difficulties to overcome, but I believe they will receive assistance from the Americans. Have they not recognized that Government?

There was a general satisfaction felt throughout the capital, when we learned that Mr. Otway, the British Minister, had received his "leave of absence," and with it orders to deliver up his archives to the care of the legation. The miserable speculator is in a great quandary, inasmuch as he dare not pass through Vera Cruz, and to remain here would only expose him to ridicule and insults. His partner, the indefatigable Gabriac, must have come, himself, also, to reflect seriously upon his own position. A few days since, he expressed his opinion publicly that the Miramon Government was corrupt and rotten to the core. Perhaps we begin to see that it is not impossible his Government might also put a sudden stop to his own wild career. But nothing will save him. The Minister has made himself so odious with all parties that it is impossible for him to remain here much longer. A few days since, indeed, there was serious talk of mobbing his house, but Miramon (according to de Gabriac, a descendant of the old Counts de Miramont of France) got wind of it, and took measures, through his ever true friend, Lagarde, to stop it. Napoleon should imitate Victoria, and recall a man so heartily detested by our people, and who, besides being a dishonor to his country, has brought nothing but disgrace to us.

P. S.—An heir to the throne of Mexico was yesterday born at the palace of the Count de Miramont. It is expected that the christening of the young hero will cost more than would be the expenses of the whole reactionary army for a campaign.

## FROM ARIZONA

### The Silver and Copper Mines of Arizona.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

Apache Pass, Arizona, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1859.

There is so little known of the silver and copper mines of Arizona that any report of them is read with interest. The exaggerated and the almost fabulous accounts on the one hand, and the discouraging ones on the other, have so unsettled the public mind that any account having the least semblance of truth is quite likely to be believed.

The first silver mine that had any reputation in the States was the Stevenson mine. It was worked to a profit some time since, but has not been worked for several years. It is now owned by a Company, of which Major Sprague of the army is President. It is thought it is a valuable mine, and can be profitably worked.

The next mine of any value is the Copper Mine of the Mimbras. This is one of the richest mines yet opened; the cost of transportation, however, prevents it being worked to the advantage it should. The members of the family of Judge Hart, of El Paso, are working it, paying from 7c. to 10c. a pound transportation on copper; yet at this price it pays. As soon as the right of way is obtained to the Gulf of California, a much larger profit can be made by working these mines than at present. I believe the copper is disposed of to the mint at Chihuahua.

When the Americans first took an interest in these mines, it was said the copper contained a large amount of gold, enough to pay transportation. A thorough trial proved the fallacy of this opinion. It then was said that the copper was more valuable than that obtained in England or the United States; an experimental shipment to New-York and London proved to the owners that such was not the case, as the copper was worth no more than any other. The mine is now worked as a "Copper Mine," and, in the present unsettled state of the country, to a profit, some two hundred men being employed. It would be difficult to estimate its value when proper facilities are offered to obtain supplies and ship off the copper. The valley in which the mine is situated is rich and abounding in good timber, which, in the event of building the Southern Railroad, will prove of great value.

The road from here (the copper mines) to Fort Buchanan is through a barren and uninteresting country; in fact, the "spots of country" of any value excepting for mining purposes, are few and far between.

From Fort Buchanan I will endeavor to give you an idea of the mines in the neighborhood. They are numerous, and, I have no doubt, of great value. A day or two since, I saw machinery on the way out for a company, of which Col. Titus is Superintendent. It is said his mines are rich. B.

### The Sunday Question.

EFFECT OF SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAVEL IN THE CITIES—LETTERS FROM THE MAYORS OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND BOSTON—TRIAL OF THE CAR-DRIVER, JEANDELLE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers publish an interesting correspondence on the subject of Sunday travel on city railroads. Letters have been received in Philadelphia from Mayors Tiemann, of this City, Powell, of Brooklyn, and Lincoln, of Boston, in reply to a note of inquiry from the gentleman to whom they are addressed.

Mayor Tiemann writes as follows:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 26, 1859.

*To William B. Thomas, Esq.:*

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 2d inst. came duly to hand. I trust, however, you will pardon my neglect in not answering the same before this, the pressure of official business being my excuse for so long delay in giving you my opinion in relation to the questions submitted to me therein.

You state that the propriety of Sunday travel by city passenger railroad cars in your city has become a subject of grave consideration; many of your intelligent, religious and benevolent men entertaining different views on the subject; and that many believe the practice of running such cars on Sundays would ultimately superinduce a total abandonment of that day of rest, and that the congregation of large numbers of persons at the termini of the roads would be provocative of dissipation, disorder and breaches of the peace, and wish my opinion as to whether the running of cars in this City on Sunday has been productive of these consequences; and, also, whether religious men oppose the practice of travel on city railroads on that day.

This City has had some practical experience as to the effect of Sunday travel in rail-cars, and from the observations I have made, and the information I have been enabled to gather from others, I am satisfied that no such deplorable effects as you represent many of your best citizens fear from such travel in your city, have occurred here. I know of no instance of any riot or other disorder having occurred in consequence of the running of such cars on Sunday, nor of any great gathering of disorderly or other persons at the several termini of our railroads on that day. The practice has, on the contrary, been found of great convenience to all classes of our citizens—and the cars, although used on the day alluded to chiefly by a different class from those who travel in them on week days, still many of our best citizens, intelligent and religious, avail themselves of the public accommodation afforded by these cars on Sundays in going to and from the several churches in our City, and in other acts which the most strictly religious would admit as compatible with the observance of that holy day.

There are some six lines of railroads in our City, all of them running from the lower to the upper part of it, and two of them extending their trips as far as Harlem, a distance of eight miles from the lower termini, and although they are filled with passengers, more than on other days, no disturbance has ever to my knowledge occurred in them, or in consequence of their running on that day.

It is now but a few years since the facilities for travel by rail-cars on Sunday have been afforded to our citizens. Previous to 1851, but one mode of public conveyance was available for any passengers from the lower to the upper part of the City, viz: the cars of the Harlem Railroad Company; and before the construction of that road in 1832, there was no means for our citizens to go from one part of the city to the other. The necessity, however, was not then so much felt as it would be now, in case of the withdrawal of the cars from the several lines of the City railroads; for then the City was of a much less population, and a short walk from almost any part of it would bring the pedestrian to the green fields of the suburbs. Our population has since then so rapidly grown, and the limits of the densely-populated part of the City so far extended up town, that our lines of railroads have become matters of great public necessity and convenience, not only on week days, but also on Sunday; and even if the cars on them were withdrawn on that day voluntarily by the directors or proprietors thereof, public opinion, based on public necessity, would soon compel their running again.

In a city with a small population, I will admit, there can be no great public necessity for these conveyances on Sunday, but in a large and densely-populated metropolis, situated on an island extending in the extreme limits from eight to thirteen miles, and not more than two miles wide in any part of it, they are absolutely required to be run, as well on Sunday as on other days. In this respect I believe that all classes of our community acquiesce.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, replies in a similar strain:

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, Aug. 3, 1859.

William B. Thomas, Esq.: Your letter of the 2d instant is before me, and I take pleasure in returning an immediate answer, for the reason that I feel a deep interest in the subject of it. In a communication to the Common Council on the 5th of January, 1857, (a copy of which I send you,) I recommended, for the reasons therein set forth, the running of railroad cars on Sunday. The subject was taken up and fully discussed by the Common Council and the citizens generally. Public meetings were held, and the project was severely denounced by many of the clergy and our leading citizens as being a desecration of the day, and that it would lead to riot and disorder, and tend to all sorts of evils, especially in the suburbs of the city. That they were sincere in their views no one can doubt. But as I think, fortunately, their views did not prevail, and the cars were set in motion, and have now been running more than a year with the most gratifying results. Feeling in a great measure responsible for the measure, I watched its effects with some solicitude, and find that while the cars are filled during the day with passengers, they are, with scarcely any exceptions, of the most orderly and respectable class of our citizens; and I think a large majority are females. I have not heard of a single complaint from the people living in the suburbs, of anything like disorder or riotous assemblages, and from repeated personal observation, I am sure no cause of complaint exists. The cars are likewise patronized to a great extent by our church-going people, and many extras are required to accommodate them at the close of the evening service. In fact, so general is now the acquiescence of the people in this measure, that I am convinced that if it was brought to the test of a popular vote, that an overwhelming majority would approve it. One of the great benefits experienced in running the cars is, that it prevents the thoroughfares from being overcrowded. Before they were in use, the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians to that extent frequently that it was difficult to get along with comfort, and the change that has been produced in this respect is remarkable, and is noticed by all who have occasion to travel on that day. In short, from every point of view, I think the benefits we derive from the accommodations of Sunday travel far outweigh the evils, real or imaginary, that attend it.

I remain, respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL S. POWELL.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, thus qualifies his indorsement of Sunday travel:

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston, Aug. 9, 1859.

*To William B. Thomas, Esq.*

Dear Sir: Yours of the 3d inst. was duly received, and I embrace the first moment of leisure to answer it, but I confess I hardly know what to say, as the circumstances of the two cities are so different.

The propriety of the horse railroad cars running on the Sabbath, I believe never has been seriously discussed either by the City Council or the public Press. I think it would be a serious evil if *all* our roads should run on that day, but they do not; only three carry passengers on that day, and that only to a limited extent.

The Metropolitan Railroad does the most business, and runs on Sunday, and connects us with the City of Roxbury. The greater portion of the travel, however, is from Ward Eleven, the southerly section of this city. This part of the city has recently been built, and its inhabitants are mostly those who have moved from the other Wards, but are still connected with the churches down town. The railroad furnishes them a means to keep up the connection with their accustomed places of worship. I believe it is generally used by people of all denominations, although I have heard occasionally a clergyman or some other conscientious person object to the mode of conveyance. The cars seem to run with less noise and confusion than on other days; the bells are not rung, and there is evidently an effort on the part of the conductors to observe the proprieties of the Sabbath.

I have no doubt that, to some extent, they are used as a matter of pleasure, but the evil that was apprehended, that large companies of idlers would rush into the country, and spend the day in dissipation, much to the discomfort and peace of the inhabitants of the suburbs, has not been realized in fact. There is a general regard for the Sabbath in our city and vicinity; it is not kept as strictly as it was by our fathers, but yet a good sentiment pervades all classes of our people, and seldom is anything seen which is objectionable.

I do not know the reason why the other railroads do not run on the Sabbath, excepting that they follow the custom of all the other modes of conveyance in the Commonwealth, and cease from work on this day of the week.

I wish I could give you some information which would be useful in this matter. The experiment, so far, in this city, cannot be considered either as an example or a warning. The authorities of Philadelphia must be the best judges of what is best for its own citizens, and will most promote the comfort of the inhabitants and the proper observance of the day.

From the haste in which this letter is written, and the limited time I have had to inform myself upon the subject, I should object to have any publicity given to it, but shall be exceedingly happy to hear from you or give you any other information in my power. I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
F. N. LINCOLN, Jr.

Note.—A subsequent letter authorized the publication of the above.

The trial of Wm. H. Jeandelle, charged with a violation of the Sunday laws, by driving a horse-car on the Coates and Green-street railway in Philadelphia, on the 17th July last, commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, Sept. 10. The witnesses were the same who testified at the preliminary hearing, with the addition of pastors of churches on the route of the road. The testimony did not vary essentially from that which was published in July. The case was continued.

## PERSONAL.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the suspension of the publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co., "The *Courier*, in noticing this suspension, states that the '*Atlantic Monthly* load' was one of the causes of their embarrassment. So far from this being true, we are assured, on reliable authority, that the *Atlantic* has not only paid its expenses, but a very handsome profit over its cost. The suspension grew out of unfortunate circumstances, well known to the trade, which produced a lack of confidence in the stability of the house.

Miss H. K. Clapp, formerly of Lansing, Mich., well known as a teacher, has been among the Mormons and has written home her experience of the Saints, and her observations upon their institutions. Her letter is published in a Lansing paper, and is very highly seasoned. She lashes Brigham Young and his system, and exposes the frauds perpetrated by the Government agents in Utah.

Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, on arriving at his home in Montéresson, a few weeks ago, was received with a grand public demonstration, got up by the towns people. A triumphal arch with flowers and evergreens was erected; the Sub-Prefect of the arrondissement and all the authorities were assembled to welcome him; and the Marshal, as he passed along, was hailed with enthusiastic cheers.

There are in Massachusetts five Unitarian clergymen who have been settled over their charges for upwards of a half century, viz., Rev. Joseph Richardson of Hingham, settled in 1806; Charles Lowell, D. D., of Boston, settled in 1807; Rev. Abraham Gushee, of Dighton, settled in 1807; Charles Wellington, D.D., of Templeton, settled in 1807; Samuel Willard, D.D., of Deerfield, who is 84 years of age.

The numerous friends of the venerable President Nott, of Union College, will be pleased to learn that he has almost entirely recovered the use of his limbs, and that his general health is quite restored. He is now able to move about with perfect ease, and has left Schenectady to spend a few days at the residence of E. C. Delavan, Esq., at Ballston. He will proceed from there to New-York and Philadelphia.

The *Carlsrühe Gazette* announces that the Princess Stephanie has arrived at Baden, at which place there are also at the present time Count de Buol-Schauenstein, M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, Count de Nesselrode, General Poutiatin and Colonel Schmitz, of the French staff, who conveyed to the Empress of the French one of the colors taken from the Austrians.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, missionary in Jamaica, W. I., and the Rev. Mr. White, of the Mendi Mission, in Western Africa, were present on Sunday at a missionary meeting in Newark. Mr. White had with him an African boy, of the Sherbro tribe, about 14 years of age, who, at the request of Mr. White, at the close of the addresses, repeated the Lord's Prayer and sung in his native tongue and in English.

The Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D., of New-York, has been spending two months at the Holland Colony, a settlement of native Hollanders, at Holland, Ottawa County, Mich., founded under the auspices of the General Synod of the Dutch Church. The churches in the Holland Colony have received very liberal aid from the Collegiate Church in New-York.

The Philadelphia *North American* learns that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who has been for several months under the care of a skillful occulist, in Philadelphia, has so far recovered his eyesight, that he has relinquished his design of seeking medical advice in Europe, and will soon return to Washington to resume his professional labors.

The Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has left Washington on a brief visit to Kansas and Nebraska Territories, for the purpose of personally examining the Indian reservations in those sections of country prior to preparing his annual report.

Mrs. Stowe is in England, preparing her last work, *The Minister's Wooing*, for publication. It will appear in October, from the press of Sampson, Low & Co. The title will remain unaltered, and the serial publication in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly* will continue until the work is completed.

The library of the late Baron de Humboldt, bequeathed by him to his old valet, has been purchased for 40,000 thalers, (£6,000,) the Vienna journals state, by Lord Bloomfield, Minister of England at Berlin.

The Postmaster-General has removed W. C. Meredith, Jr., route agent on the South Carolina Railroad, for neglect of duty in abandoning the mails on his route without leave.

Capt. Franklin, of the Light-House Board, has left for Norfolk, Va., with the view of inspecting the screw-pile light-house designed to take the place of the light-boat at Craney Island, near Norfolk.

A public meeting has been held in Montreal to express sympathy with the labors of the Rev. Chas. Spear and wife, of Boston, who have been lecturing in Canada on "Prison Discipline."

De Lave's final walk over Genesee Falls took place on Saturday. He now retires from Rochester, to cross next at Seneca Falls, where he proposes to stretch his rope over a deep gorge.

The wife of William P. Greene, of Norwich, Ct., recently improved the occasion of her husband's birthday to present to the Free Academy of the town a lot of land, with house thereon, of the value of $7,000.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., has arrived in San Francisco. His first visit to that locality was made twenty-three years ago.

Gov. Banks has accepted an invitation to attend the State Fair of Vermont, this week, when he will probably deliver an address.

## LAW REPORTS.

### SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*Motion to discharge from arrest.—S. P. Bruton, and another, vs. William Smith.*—This was a motion by the defendant to be discharged from arrest. He was arrested on a charge of obtaining under false pretences a bill of goods from the plaintiffs, who do business at No. 20 Cliff-street.

The affidavit of the plaintiffs, upon which the order was granted, alleged that the defendant bought of them goods amounting to about $1,000, stating at the time that he was the owner of a large amount of property, and owed but little, whereas the plaintiff averred he was worth nothing, and owed much.

When the motion was first made, the matter was referred to Livingstone Livingston, Esq., who now made his report. He stated his conclusion that the transaction was one which might be perfectly consistent with good and proper motives on the part of the defendant, and that from all the evidence before him, he was of opinion that the defendant did not intend to defraud the plaintiff, and that he ought to be discharged. The Court, accordingly, ordered the defendant's discharge.

A. K. Hadley, for defendant.

MOTION FOR DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

*J. H. Shultz vs. Meyer Goldsall.*—This was one of many similar motions the same defendant has recently had occasion to make, as he is now in custody under orders of arrest in several actions.

In this it was alleged that he purchased from the plaintiff goods amounting to the value of $552, alleging that he was worth in St. Louis, free of all incumbrances, at least $5,000, and owed nothing except one note to the plaintiffs, of $267. Upon these representations, as they allege, they sold him the goods, but subsequently learned that he had made different representations to other firms in the City, and the order for his arrest was therefore obtained. The motion for discharge was on the ground that he was wrongfully charged.

The plaintiffs produced, in opposition to the motion, an affidavit of William McArthur, doing business in Chambers-street, which stated that the defendant had obtained goods of deponent, amounting to $800, on the representation that he was worth $25,000 in St. Louis, and owed nothing. Another affidavit of another party also showed that he made still other representations as to his property, different from either of these. Motion denied.

DECISIONS.

*James H. Sturdy vs. Meyer Goldsall.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with $10 costs.

*Edward C. Boughton et al. vs. W. Hildebrand.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with $10 costs.

*In the matter of the application of Frederick De Peyster vs. George Bowman.*—Order confirming report of Referee granted.

OPINIONS.

*In the matter of James, administrator, &c., vs. Adams and others.* Roosevelt, J.—The plaintiff sues as administrator of Barker. His authority it is said is void, because the proper parties were not duly cited before the Surrogate. Conceding the objection to be well founded in fact, it is not well taken in law. The Surrogate of Albany obtained jurisdiction of the subject not by the citations but by the evidence of the intestate within the County of Albany at the time of his death. That fact gave to the Surrogate of Albany County the sole and exclusive power to grant letters of administration on the estate of the deceased. 2 R. S. R., 73 and 23.

In other words, it was the only jurisdictional fact. The other provisions of the statute are directory, and a non-compliance with them may be ground for a motion to vacate, or an appeal to reverse, if made or taken in the proper tribunal and within the proper time, but no objection collaterally, to the validity of the letters, to be sprung upon the parties at any period, however remote, and under any circumstances, however inconvenient and uninvitable, for its consideration. (Shelden *vs.* Wright, 1 Selden, 520.)

There are errors, therefore, in the Referee's decision that the plaintiff was to be regarded in this suit as representative of Barker. The next objection relates to the amount allowed. Barker, it appears, was ticket agent of the railroad company. Shortly before his death, which occurred the 4th of January, 1851, he deposited with the plaintiffs, who were brokers, $675 75 in uncurrent money received by him as such agent.

The defendants mingled this money with their own so that it became undistinguishable. Nevertheless, four days after his (B's) death, they paid over an equivalent amount to the Secretary of the Company, taking an indemnity. The referee refused to allow the payment neither partially nor wholly. In this demand to the extent of $150 we think he erred. After crediting all Banker's claims against the Company, there was still $150 on which he had no claim.

It was the money of the Company; and if it could not be restored specifically, it was not for Banker or one standing in his shoes, to raise the objection that the defendants or his agents returned only its equivalent. There was a manifest equity to that extent in the claim of the Company, and we see no ground for the position impliedly assumed that the defendants were bound to set up their own wrong or that of their principal to defeat it.

As to the rest of the $675,75, the Company, having no just right either legal or equitable toward it, could of course give no valid discharge on its receipt. The payment to that extent was in law a conversion of the money by the defendants.

Under all the facts we think that the interest was properly allowed. The defendant Adams, who was examined as a witness, did not pretend that his firm had not made interest.

It is the business of brokers to make money yield interest, and if the defendants, without any fault of their own, failed in this instance to do so, they could easily have shown the fact. We do not mean, however, to be understood as holding that the fact of *non user*, had it been shown, would have released them from the liability to pay interest, especially on the two leading items of the account.

On the question, however, of the $150, a new trial must be granted, the costs to abide the event. But as the former referee is dead, the parties must apply at the Special Term for the appointment of another in his place.

*Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Co. vs. Allen Schenck.*—The facts in this case were reported at length in the Times of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th inst. The following opinion has been rendered: Davies, J.—The motion made by the defendant heretofore to be discharged from arrest, has been heard and decided by Mr. Justice Ingraham. He denied the motion, but gave leave to the defendant to renew the same on affidavits showing the solvency of the bank whose bill he gave in exchange for the bonds of the plaintiffs.

The defendant, in his affidavit, states that on the 12th day of June last (the date of the exchange with the plaintiffs) the Bank was in a perfectly solvent condition. Mr. Dye, the Bank Note Reporter, testified that he was well acquainted with the character and standing of the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Bainbridge, on and previous to the 17th day of June last, but he does not state that it was solvent. He states that he purchased the bills of this bank at one per cent. discount, but this was on the assumption that only $9,000 of the bills of the bank were in circulation.

The defendant, the President of the Bank, states that the capital of the bank was $200,000, which was all subscribed, and $50,000 paid in.

Assuming, therefore, that this sum remained there, it was all the actual capital of the Bank. From the facts stated by the defendant, and those affirming in the affidavits read in his behalf, I can have but little doubt that he is mistaken in his statements that on the 17th of June last, the day upon which he issued and delivered to the plaintiffs $170,000 of the bills of the Bank, the Bank was in a perfectly solvent condition. The affidavits read on the part of the plaintiffs (those made by residents of Bainbridge, Ga.,) show that for some months previous to the 17th of June last, said Bank had ceased to have any office or place of business there; that its bills were dishonored and refused to be taken; that in April last the safe of the Bank was taken on execution against the Bank and sold. And it also appears that the defendant admitted that the $50,000 of capital paid in had been abstracted or withdrawn long prior to the 17th of June last.

These facts leave no doubt on my mind that on the 17th of June last the Bank was hopelessly insolvent, and utterly unable to pay its liabilities.

The defendant, therefore, having failed under the leave given to renew this motion, to establish the solvency of the Bank, the motion to discharge the order of arrest on that ground, is denied, with $10 costs.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Special Session.

Before Justice Hoffman.

THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

*The Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company vs. Cornelius V. Garrison.*—This case again came up pursuant to adjournment from about four weeks since, and in consequence of the papers in the case not being ready, it was put over for one week, Tuesday next.

### COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

*Elizabeth Bennett vs. William W. Bennett.*—This was an action for divorce, on the ground of adultery on the part of the husband. The complaint set forth that the parties were married on or about the 27th day of September, 1837; that two daughters, the issue of the marriage, are still living, one aged 11 and the other 14 years; that the defendant, at divers places and times, during the entire year of 1858, committed adultery with a woman unknown to the plaintiff. The answer of the defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, and set up that the plaintiff abandoned him in 1852, and took with her his two children, and also his entire household furniture, since which time they have not cohabited together.

In a petition for alimony, the plaintiff set forth that the defendant was a butcher, and had a stand in Centre Market, and has, besides considerable means, a house and lot in Lexington-avenue, and other property, worth at least $6,000; and that the plaintiff is poor, and without the means to provide for her two children. In reply to this petition, the defendant denied that he was worth any property at all, and averred that he had to support himself by contracting for labor in his business. He also averred that his wife had been guilty of adultery before leaving him.

The case was referred to Michael Ulshoeffer, who reported that the plaintiff should have a divorce and the custody of the children, and that the defendant should pay in some manner $10 per week toward their support.

The report was confirmed, and the order made accordingly.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Several cases were disposed of yesterday. Francis Spada, an Italian, was tried on a charge of grand larceny, being indicted for stealing $64 from Mr. W. H. Brown, of the firm of Herkimer & Lathrop, by snatching bills to that amount from his hand, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, on the 3d of February last. He escaped at the time, and was only recently arrested. The evidence against him was conclusive. The jury convicted him, and the Judge sent him to State Prison for [illegible].

George Conckling was tried on a charge of an attempt at highway robbery. Mr. [illegible] H. Myers, a reporter [illegible] News Office, [illegible] one fine moonlight night, about the termination of July, or the commencement of August, was crossing the Park, toward the News office, when a strange man accosted him [illegible] that he (Myers) should know him (stranger) again. At the same time he proceeded to take liberties with Myers' watch-chain, with an evident view to the abstraction thereof, together with the watch thereto appended. But Myers was too sharp for him, clutched him by the weasand, squeezed his windpipe and compressed his jugular. By a desperate effort the fellow escaped and plunged down Chambers-street. The next night he was arrested, and identified by Mr. Myers, and yesterday he was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, on a verdict of an attempt to commit petit larceny, for three months, with a fine of $50, to be paid before he quits the prison. He anxiously wished to have the imprisonment increased, and the fine remitted, as had not a friend in the world, he said, to whom he could apply for the money. The judge very properly refused to accede to his request, and the probability is that he will spend several months on the Island before the fine is paid.

Lawrence Miller was tried for grand larceny. On August 20, dresses and other goods were stolen from Isaac Shearer, and pawned at the shop of C. and W. Cudlipp, No. 260 Spring-street. The evidence on the trial proved Miller to be the thief. The jury convicted him, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

John Miller was tried for grand larceny. He stole, on the 23d August, $41 in bank bills, and a silver watch, worth $6, the property of Henry Loeh. The testimony was strongly conclusive of his guilt, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Bridget Freeman pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in stealing from Walter Long, No. 26 East Thirty-third-street, on July 24th, two coats worth $40. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

John Kanassi pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny on August 23. He was charged with stealing goods worth $56 from Patrick Sages, No. 256 Monroe-street. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mary Sweeney pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Frank O'Rourke, a boy, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Picked pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

James Freeman pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was also remanded.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 56 bbls Ashes, 16,747 bbls. Flour, 504 bbls. Corn Meal, 18,079 bushels Wheat, 13,550 bushels Corn, 108 bushels Rye, 10,540 bushels Oats, 101 pkgs. Provisions, and 148 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand has been good, especially for Adamantine, at full prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, include 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@13¼c.; and 600 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11⅞c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, here, this morning, in first hands, 91,315 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 27,000 mats and 2,250 bags Java, 54,274 bags Rio, 4,956 bags Ceylon, 1,850 bags Maracaibo, 675 bags Costa Rica, and 310 bags St. Domingo. The following are the closing quotations: Java, 15c.@16c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@13¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 13c.@14c.; Ceylon, 13c.@14c.; Java, Mats and Bags, 15c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11½.

STOCK OF RIO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sept. 10, New-Orleans, bags | 5,000 |
| Sept. 10, Baltimore, bags | 28,000 |
| Sept. 10, Philadelphia, bags | 4,000 |
| Sept. 14, New-York, bags | 54,274 |
| Grand total | 91,274 |

COPPER—Has been in moderate request, at previous figures.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, 1,400 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. The annual statement of the Cotton Trade, for the year ending with the 31st of August, will be found in the monetary column of this paper.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been confined to 50 tons Laguna Logwood on private terms, and 40 tons Savanilla Fustic at $19 ℔ ton. We quote the various kinds, thus: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $24@$25; Fustic, Savanilla, $18 50@$19; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $25@$26; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $13@$14 50; Logwood, Jamaica, $25; Lima, $65; Sapan, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24.

FISH—Have been less freely dealt in, yet prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less vigor, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The liberal receipts have tended to lessen the confidence of receivers, especially of Western brands, and holders generally have manifested more eagerness to realize, at, in some instances, a shade easier rates. The demand has been good for desirable qualities. The available supply of such is moderate, including very few, if any large, straight lots, for which the principal buyers mainly inquire. We have heard of sales of 10,700 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice superfine State, (which is unusually scarce,) at $4 25@$4 55 for old, and $4 60 @$4 80, the latter at extreme price, for new; extra do. $4 70@$4 80 for old, $4 85@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 30@$4 70; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 70@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 70@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 for old, and $5 15@$5 30 for ordinary to choice new, ℔ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $3 25@$4 25 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 35@ 4 60 |
| Extra State | 4 70@ 5 00 |
| Standard Superfine Western | 4 30@ 4 70 |
| Extra Wisconsin | 4 70@ 6 10 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 4 70@ 6 25 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 4 75@ 4 90 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | 4 95@ 5 30 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 40@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 05@ 5 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 40@ 7 50 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 4 85@ 7 75 |
| Extra Kentucky and Tennessee | 5 00@ 8 00 |

Southern Flour is in fair demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $4 95@$5 40 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 45@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian is more active, sales having been made of 550 bbls., at $4 75 for fair Old, and $6 for very choice New Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is very moderately inquired for at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS.—Brandies continue in lively request at full and buoyant prices. Other descriptions are in moderate demand at unaltered rates.

FRUIT.—Sales to-day include 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 30 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, lower, and depressed. The demand is not active. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 26,500 bushels, including fair new White Canadian at $1 30; new White Michigan at $1 26 @$1 35; red Western at $1 17@$1 20; unsound Chicago Spring at 71¼c.; ordinary to very choice new White Kentucky at $1 35@$1 50; ordinary to very good new White Southern at $1 25@$1 35; fair to strictly prime new Red do. at $1 18@$1 23 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels, in lots, at 81½c.@83½c. for new mixed Western, in store, afloat, and delivered; and 86c. for good yellow Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied much. Some California was reported sold, but not reliably. We are indebted to Mr. Edward Bill for the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, during the year ending with 31st ult., as compared with the annual export, for a number of years preceding:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| From | To Date. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | Sept. 1, 1859 | 98,753 | 403,742 | 314,056 |
| New-Orleans | Sept. 1, 1859 | 4,382 | 3,376 | 2,259 |
| Philadelphia | Sept. 1, 1859 | 2,029 | 20,281 | 14,081 |
| Baltimore | Sept. 1, 1859 | — | — | 7,677 |
| Boston | Sept. 1, 1859 | 1,293 | — | — |
| Other Ports | Sept. 1, 1859 | — | 11,612 | 3,949 |
| Total from | | | | |
| Sept. 1, 1858, to Sept. 1, 1859 | | 106,457 | 439,010 | 342,013 |
| Sept. 1, 1857, to Sept. 1, 1858 | | 1,296,430 | 6,555,643 | 3,317,802 |
| Sept. 1, 1856, to Sept. 1, 1857 | | 849,600 | 7,479,401 | 4,746,278 |
| Sept. 1, 1855, to Sept. 1, 1856 | | 1,641,265 | 7,956,406 | 6,731,161 |
| Sept. 1, 1854, to Sept. 1, 1855 | | 175,209 | 324,427 | 6,679,138 |
| Sept. 1, 1853, to Sept. 1, 1854 | | 1,846,920 | 6,038,003 | 6,049,371 |
| Sept. 1, 1852, to Sept. 1, 1853 | | 1,600,449 | 4,823,519 | 1,426,278 |
| Sept. 1, 1851, to Sept. 1, 1852 | | 1,427,442 | 2,728,442 | 1,487,398 |
| Sept. 1, 1850, to Sept. 1, 1851 | | 1,559,584 | 1,496,355 | 3,205,601 |
| Sept. 1, 1849, to Sept. 1, 1850 | | 574,757 | 461,276 | 4,753,358 |
| Sept. 1, 1848, to Sept. 1, 1849 | | 1,137,556 | 1,140,194 | 12,685,260 |
| Sept. 1, 1847, to Sept. 1, 1848 | | 182,583 | 241,309 | 4,390,226 |
| Sept. 1, 1846, to Sept. 1, 1847 | | 3,155,845 | 4,000,359 | 17,157,659 |
| Total for thirteen years | | 15,553,087 | 43,684,244 | 71,970,843 |
| F'm N.Y., f'm Sept. 1, to 9, '59 | | 5,411 | — | — |

TO THE CONTINENT.

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Rye, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F'm N.Y. to Sept. 1, '59 | 37,412 | 51,825 | 17,344 | — |
| From other Ports to latest dates | 13,976 | 6,020 | 8,175 | — |
| Total from | | | | |
| Sept. 1, '58, to Sept. 1, '59 | 51,388 | 57,845 | 25,519 | — |
| Sept. 1, '57, to Sept. 1, '58 | 303,100 | 390,428 | 16,843 | 12,160 |
| Sept. 1, '56, to Sept. 1, '57 | 463,344 | 2,875,653 | 543,590 | 216,162 |
| Sept. 1, '55, to Sept. 1, '56 | 748,406 | 2,610,979 | 282,063 | 1,975,478 |
| Sept. 1, '54, to Sept. 1, '55 | 7,763 | 4,972 | 308,428 | 35,569 |
| Sept. 1, '53, to Sept. 1, '54 | 791,028 | 1,904,393 | 20,556 | 318,883 |

HAY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 900 bales North River, at previous prices.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, at uniform quotations.

HONEY—Sales have been made of 36 tierces and 13 bbls. Cuba, for home use, on private terms.

HOPS—Continue quiet, including new, at 12c.@16c.; crop of 1858, 8c.@12c.; and old at 3½c.@7c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in slack demand at $22 ℔ ton, usual credit. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LEAD—Has been partially neglected. Prices favor buyers.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request, at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been unimportant. Prices have not varied much.

OILS—The demand has been generally moderate to-day. Prices exhibit no important changes.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence during the week, sales have been made of 26,000 pieces—including 10,000 pieces [illegible], private terms; 10,000 do. 64x64, 5½c.; 3,000 do. 60x[illegible], 5½c.; 2,000 do. [illegible] 5¼c.; 3,000 do. 60x64, (private terms); 3,000 do. [illegible] 5c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request and sales have been reported of 1,570 bbls., in lots, at $14 62½@$15 for Mess; $17@$17 25 for Clear; and $10 25@$10 31¼ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7⅜c. ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard continues in fair request at about former rates. Sales to-day 375 tcs. and bbls. common to choice at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef has not varied much. Sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $7 25@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $5@$7, for Country Mess, and $4@$5 75 for do. Prime ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 16c.@21c. for State; 12½c.@16¾c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 6c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in here at former rates. In Boston we learn that 2,300 bags Calcutta Linseed have been sold at $1 80 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been reported to-day of 375 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 72 hhds Porto Rico at 7c., and 500 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales have been made of 15,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been made, since Friday last, of 128 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@28c.; 30 cases Florida at 8c.@15c.; 400 bales Havana at 32c.@45c.; 230 bales Yara and 330 cerons St. Domingo (the latter for export,) on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 600 barrels, in lots, at 26¼c.@26½c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 700 bales Cotton 3-16d.@7-32d., ℔ lb.; 80 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s.; 400 boxes Cheese at 25s., and 20 tons Linseed Cake at 12s. 6d. For London, 800 bbls. Flour and 20,000 Staves on private terms. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Bremen, [illegible] bales Cotton and 70 cases Tobacco on private terms.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALED IN MARKET, WITH IMMENSE HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

Gentlemen: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully, HENRY JENKINS.
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

Livingston, Ala., Feb. 14, 1859.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 365 and [illegible] Broadway, No. 150 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

FRANK MILLER'S
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING.
For sale by E. R. DURKEE & CO., No. 181 Pearl-st.

TO CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS.—GANEVAL & CALLARD, watch pendulum, spring and wire manufacturers, No. 37 Alfred-st., Islington, London, respectfully call the attention of the trade to their list of prices. Best lever pendulum springs $5 per gross. Pendulum spring wire, 18 cents per bobbin. Pocket chronometer wire, 60 cents per bobbin. Box chronometer wire, $2 50 per bobbin. Samples may be seen at the office of A. W. FRANCIS, Steel Seal Engraver, No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 20 BY 32 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood-Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

THE FINEST BARTLETT PEARS EVER raised will be found at No. 141 West-st., New-York. They are grown by James Powers, of Catskill, N. Y., who defies all competition as to the flavor and size of his pears.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CURTIS & RICHARDS, as box manufacturers and lumber dealers, at No. 88 Norfolk-st., and No. 75 New-st., was dissolved by mutual consent on 1st inst. R. B. Curtis is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
R. B. Curtis will continue the business as formerly at No. 88 Norfolk-st., and Charles E. Richards at No. 75 New-st.
R. B. CURTIS.
C. E. RICHARDS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned gives notice to all parties concerned that the notice of dissolution of the firm of PEAKE & McCARTHY by John L. Peake, in the Times of the 12th inst., is unauthorized by me, and said Peake has no authority to settle the business of said copartnership.
CHAS. McCARTHY.

NOTICE.—JONATHAN CONE RETIRED FROM our firm this date. The business will be continued and all accounts settled by the remaining partners.
SHALER CARPET-SWEEPER COMPANY.
New-York, Aug. 19, 1859. No. 376 Pearl-st.

## PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY [illegible] Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and [illegible] any other in market. There is nothing more [illegible] color, or more brilliant or durable in burning [illegible] not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene [illegible] and being uniform, purchasers will always [illegible] same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons, [illegible]
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible] the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st. [illegible] square. All articles sold at the lowest [illegible] Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly [illegible] Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. H[illegible]

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray. Goods delivered free.

## ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. [illegible] 2d-av., above [illegible]-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen [illegible]

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME bay horse, sixteen hands and one inch high, a good traveler, sound and gentle; would do well for a [illegible] or as a match for the carriage; is recently from the country; sold because too large for present owner's [illegible]. May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M. at WHITCOMB'S [illegible], Astoria, L. I., adjoining the Harlgate Ferry.

## CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and [illegible] the above celebrated brand of cards, [illegible] warranted not to split and to retain their [illegible] neatly. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in [illegible], has [illegible] Union-square, Lafayette-place, and Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than Eighty Thousand Dollars.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots) on the Fifth-av., corner of 38th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the lower classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Spingler Institute, New-York.

---

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Offers Board and Tuition for $[illegible] per year. Term opens Sept. 15. Male and Female.

---

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS Will reopen their FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 12.

---

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. [illegible] 5th-av., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. [illegible] Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of [illegible]-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of E. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

---

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. [illegible] William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

---

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS 11 and 13 Market-st., and 309 West 22d-st. The former was reopened Sept. 5, the latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Rayner, Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William-st.; F. Mang's, No. 82 8th-av.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Gercke's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.

Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

---

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochebrune, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on September 15. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education. A large number of teachers in all departments.

---

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.

---

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 46 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

---

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 25th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

---

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 76 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

---

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway—will reopen Sept. 12. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.

M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

---

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

---

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

---

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 6th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. [illegible]; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

---

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 73 East [illegible]-st., New-York. References exchanged.

---

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 12. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

---

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept. to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

---

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

---

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address

C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

---

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Seguo's, No. 838 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 16th-st.

---

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 32 East 23d-st.

---

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 27th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

---

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

---

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Bandford, Esq., No. 229 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

---

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 888 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. An English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

---

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

---

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

---

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST. (between Broadway and 4th-av.), will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

---

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 24th-st., green door.

---

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

---

J. J. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 257 4th-av. (one door above 19th-st.) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

---

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 233 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

---

## INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

---

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

---

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

---

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

No. 805 Broadway, RICHARD T. JENKS, Principal. This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

---

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

---

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

---

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

---

MURRAY HALL.

THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

---

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 21 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 5th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

---

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, in the Council room.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.

UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

---

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The undersigned having returned to the City will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen desirous of improving their hand-writing. Applications will be received daily, this month, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 583 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

---

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

---

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

---

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic; 3 months, 78 lessons; instruction or book-keeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Ladies' private writing classes $2; 16 lessons. Boys $3 per month; at No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the popular and renowned teacher of penmanship, has secured the largest school ever obtained in this city."—Daily News, Newport.

---

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

---

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

---

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER, Director.

---

MUSIC LESSONS.—A COMPETENT LADY teacher will instruct a few young piano pupils, at their residences, and make her terms such as shall prove satisfactory to any parties wishing to engage. Address, immediately, stating where an interview may be had, PIANO-FORTE, Box No. 116, Times Office.

---

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address, DRESSLER'S music store, No. 835 Broadway, near 13d-st.

---

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 286 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

---

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.

JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

---

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

---

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

---

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

---

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 163 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

---

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

---

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

---

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

---

MADISON ACADEMY — MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 29th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

---

MISS SARAH A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at No. 171 East 12th-st.

---

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept. 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

---

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

---

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

---

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

---

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

---

MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

---

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 23d-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

---

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 57 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 799 Broadway.

---

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 21.

---

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., Below 5th-av., New-York.

REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 8.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, or also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

---

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, Assisted by ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal, or

H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

PO'KEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

---

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 13. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

---

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CLASSES. THE NEW AND CELEBRATED FRENCH METHOD, CHEVE'S SYSTEM.

Mlle SAUVAGEOT informs her pupils and the public that she has returned to the City and will shortly resume her classes. Terms for a complete course of instruction, $30. An Evening Class for ladies and gentlemen; a Morning Class for ladies only. For particulars inquire at No. 27 Bond-st.

---

MADAME NAPOLEON'S

French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 154 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

---

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 15 EAST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS. FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

---

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or Werner Bjerg, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

---

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $36. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

---

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—Beautifully situated, near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City. Number limited to six. Studies—English branches, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawings; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Advantages—Those of private tutorship. Address for circulars the Principal, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

---

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

---

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

---

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

---

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

---

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

---

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

---

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

---

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers for any department; also with pupils, and parents with school circulars. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A superior French (native) and music teacher wanted.

---

## TEACHERS.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, arriving from Europe, and having the highest City references, wishes to form an engagement. She is thoroughly competent to instruct in all English branches; perfect mistress of music, having studied under the very best masters; speaks French and German with pure accent, as she resided in Paris and Germany for some years, and has also had much experience in teaching. Address L. Y., Box No. 3,831 Post-office.

---

GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN lady, experienced in teaching for many years, and six years in this country, is desirous of a situation in a family. She is fully competent to teach German, French, music, and other branches of general education. Can also instruct in the junior branches of English language. No objection to go South. Best of references can be given. Address No. 115 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

---

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 831 Post-office, New-York.

---

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

---

WANTED—A DAILY GOVERNESS, EXPERIenced in teaching, to instruct two little girls, about 10 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, about three hours in the morning. The applicant will please state references and terms. Direct to Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

---

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

---

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

---

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

---

A YOUNG STUDENT, A CHURCH MEMBER, of two years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement to teach two hours per diem, in a school or private family; would take board as an equivalent. Apply from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-place, or address T. O., Box No. 115 Times Office.

---

TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in a school or private family to teach children the English branches and rudiments of French. Salary no object. Best of references given and required. Address M. A. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

---

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 Times Office.

---

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as assistant teacher in a school, or as visiting Governess. Will teach the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin if required. Address H. R., Broadway Post-office.

---

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED LADY FROM Europe wishes to form an engagement as governess. She is capable of imparting a solid English education, with music, French and drawing. Address C. D., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

---

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—CLASS OF 1859—offers his services as private tutor. The most satisfactory testimony as to personal character, and ability to teach. Address E. K., New-York Post Office.

---

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

---

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of vocal and instrumental music in some female seminary. No objection to South or West. Call or address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 166 Mott-st.

---

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER-MEETING CONVENTION.—There will be a Convention of the Business Men's Union Daily Prayer Meetings held in this City, at the Cooper Institute, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing several days. The object is to afford an opportunity for the exchange of views, and of Christian greetings, to those who may be gathered together from all parts of the land, and to take measures for establishing daily prayer-meetings in the cities and villages throughout our limits. All interested are cordially invited and expected to be present on this occasion. Country newspapers are requested to give circulation to the notice.

---

WANTED—IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Two young men desire seats in the above church, for which a reasonable sum will be paid. Address, stating when an interview may be had, L. and J., Box No. 140 Times Office.

---

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

---

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country, by the 5 or 10 gallon keg or in bottles, at the wine and ale vaults of

U. E. MENDUM, Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

---

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—APARTMENTS IN A FIRST-class private house for a gentleman, wife and daughter. For suitable rooms not over $[illegible] per week will be given. Address Box No. 126, Times Office.

---

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, wishing [illegible] neatly furnished rooms in a first-class house having every modern improvement, pleasantly located, convenient to cars and stages, at a moderate price, by calling at No. 270 West 22d-st.

---

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 131 Times Office.

---

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

---

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

---

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

---

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address A., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

---

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 99 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

---

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

---

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, returning from the country, may find a permanent home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

---

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,828 New-York Post-office.

---

BOARD WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, WIFE and child, with room for office, in the vicinity of Fulton-av., between Oxford and Grand-avs., Brooklyn. Address L. B., Box 306, Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

---

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

---

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

---

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

---

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

---

FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON SECOND story of a modern house, in the neighborhood of Clarendon Hotel, to let to one or two single gentlemen only; family small and strictly private; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. A note left at Tadman & Co's drug store, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., will be attended to.

---

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, TILL SPRING—a parlor (as office) and sleeping apartments for himself, wife and son, with board, between 4th and 6th avs., and 21st and 31st sts.; the best of reference given and required; terms to be reasonable. Direct till Saturday, (17th,) to A. B. F., Union-square Post-office, stating accommodations and terms.

---

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

---

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE A ROOM with partial board, fire and gas, in that section of the City bounded by 9th and 17th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. A room with a single room on same floor for a third party would be preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, Box No. 746 Post-office.

---

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

---

BROOKLYN.—A MARRIED COUPLE AND TWO or three single gents can now secure handsomely-furnished rooms and board, with the comforts of home, at No. 28 Garden-st.; distant from Wall-st. Ferry not over 3 minutes' walk.

---

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find pleasant rooms at the above desirable location; rooms now vacant front on the square; rooms have large clothes closets, &c. Dinner at 6. Best of references given and required.

---

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together, or separate, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, in a private family, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway.

---

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

---

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

---

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av.—A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

---

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor of the first-class house No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also a room with accommodations for two single gentlemen.

---

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS WITH BEDrooms attached, on second floor of No. 124 9th-st.; also, single rooms on third floor. House private and first class, west of and near Broadway.

---

NO. 143 8TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

---

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 361 Pacific-st., near Bond-st.

---

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

---

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be found M. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

---

## HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—SOUTH ORANGE—OPEN through the months of September and October. Board reasonable. Only one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, near depot. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:10, 6:40 P. M. CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

---

## ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

---

## PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The members of the above Club are requested to meet at "OUR OFFICE," Laight-st., near Canal, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at the usual hour of meeting. By order of the Secretary.

N. B.—Our friend, Daddy Rice, will be there.

---

TO PROPERTY AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.—Some two years since a Property Agent in New-York addressed to JOHN W. WOLFF, of Martinsburg, Va., a letter of inquiry concerning the heirs of PHILIP WOLFF, deceased. Should agents will address the Rev. B. N. BROWN, Alexandria, Va., the desired information can be given.

---

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL.

Seventy-seven thousand issued in seven months. The unprecedented sale of this book has induced the publisher to add some 36 new tunes and hymns to its present size, without extra charge, except on the cheap edition. Among the many beautiful tunes and hymns added may be found: "I ought to Love my Mother;" "Oh, I'll be a Good Child, indeed I will." These and eight others from the Bell, were sung at the Sunday School Anniversary of the M. E. Church, at the Academy of Music, with great applause. The BELL contains nearly 300 tunes and hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Price 13c.; $10 per hundred, postage 2 cents; bound 20c.; $15 per 100, postage 4c. Elegantly bound embossed gilt, 25c.; $20 per 100. It has been introduced into many of the public schools.

The BELL is published in small numbers, entitled Anniversary and Sunday School Music Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in order to accommodate the million; price $2 and $3 per 100. No. 5 will soon be issued—commencement of another book. Also, Revival Music Books, Nos. 1 and 2; price $1 and $2 per 100, postage 1c. More than 300,000 copies of the above books have been issued the past 18 months, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

---

## STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

---

## DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Would invite special attention to their large Stock of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS! Selected expressly for City Retail Trade, including the LATEST FALL STYLES!

French Woolen Plaids, Paris Poplins, Printed Cashmeres, Merinoes, Paris de Laines, Crossovers, Foulards, Printed Merinoes, Flounced Robes, &c., &c., &c.

BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

Nos. 461, 463 and 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

---

PARIS SILKS, FALL STYLES,

Rich Brocades, Plaids, Chene, Flounced Robes, &c., &c.

Also, LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,

Including a large variety of NEW STYLES PLAIDS, FIGURED, &c.,

At [illegible] cents to $1 PER YARD.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

---

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN, No. 651 Broadway,

are now opening a large assortment of 4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS, in dark colors, at 1s. per yard, a decided BARGAIN.

They have also just received from auction a large assortment of

LOW PRICED DRESS SILKS,

in great variety of style, at 75 cents and $1 per yard.

Also, 4 cases VALENTIA PLAIDS, at 2s. per yard, worth 3s.

Special attention is invited to our large stock of

LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

We have always on hand all the best makes of COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, and our stock of LINENS contains everything required in the house-keeping line. Ladies would do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

---

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.

We have purchased the entire stock of KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, which, together with the celebrated WARREN'S AND WAMSUTTA'S, in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE, FOR CASH OR ON TIME, AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., New-York.

---

CHEAP FROM AUCTION.

Linen goods in HUCKABACK DAMASK.

And BATH TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES and TABLE CLOTHS.

SHEETING OF ALL WIDTHS.

Also assortment of NEW DRESS GOODS for the Fall season.

C. G. HOOK, (Late W. S. Bond,) Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

---

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,

In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS, With a legion of TOILET ATTRACTIONS

That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.

Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT, are incomparable with all others in the market. At No. 361. Broadway. 339.

---

G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway,

Purchased at the late Auction sales 500 PIECES OF RICH SILKS, AT 40 PER CENT LESS THAN COST, To land in this market.

---

351 WINDOW SHADES, 351

351 GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS, &c., 351

Wholesale and Retail, at

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 351

---

CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., &c., FOR FALL WEAR.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery,

Will open this morning A magnificent assortment Of all the leading novelties Introduced for the Season IN LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

Ladies' Cloth Basques, all colors, $3 50, $4 and $4 50.

Ladies' Cloth Shawletts, $3 75, $4 50 and $5.

Fine Castor Cloth Mantles, new styles, $4 50, $5 and $6.

French Tricot Basques, the very latest style imported, $6 60.

We invite the Ladies to inspect our stock. In style, quality and manufacture our garments will be found superior to many now sold on Broadway and Canal-st.

Strangers and others will find our store within 5 minutes' walk of all the principal Hotels in Broadway.

W. K. PEYTON, Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufacturer, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

---

NEW FALL GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12, Several cases of New Goods, of the latest Paris styles, SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOS, REAL LACES and EMBROIDERIES.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

---

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make their Fall exposition on Thursday, Sept. 15.

These goods were purchased at the recent large AUCTION SALES IN LONDON, and for beauty and novelty in design cannot be surpassed.

Citizens and strangers are invited to examine them before purchasing.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

---

ENGLISH CARPETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ENGLISH TAPESTRIES | 90c. to $1 00 |
| ENGLISH INGRAIN | 70c. |
| SUPERFINE DO | 5s. 6d. |
| GOOD INGRAIN | 2s. 6d. to 4s. |
| OIL CLOTHS | 2s. 6d. |

ALL NEW GOODS OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av., Near the Cooper Institute.

---

TO THE TRADE.

GREAT BARGAINS!! GREAT BARGAINS!!! ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The attention of buyers is called to the peremptory cash sale of a large stock of Ribbons, Velvets, Trimmings, Bonnets, French Flowers, Laces, Ruches, &c., at greatly reduced prices, at the "INSTITUTION," No. 118 Chamber-st., New-York. By order of JOHN B. FOGARTY, assignee of JOHN FARREL & CO., No. 118 Chambers-st.

---

DOCTOR EARL'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED BRACE AND SKIRT SUPPORTER.

The best and most convenient article of the kind made—they are neat, light and elastic, and should be worn by all ladies desiring to preserve good health and form.

JOHN MORRISON & SON, Sole Agents.

A liberal discount to the trade. No. 333 Broadway.

---

BRUSSELS AND CHANTILLY LACES.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,

Will offer during this week Black Chantilly Points, from $65 to $150 each. Mantillas, Flounces, and Trimming Laces, in every width. Point-A'Guille Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Capes and Barbes, in the latest shapes and designs.

---

G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway,

500 TWO FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,

At 30 per cent. Less than cost of importation.

---

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now on exhibition a large and full assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, selected in the Paris and London markets with an especial care to their retail trade. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

---

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received, per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of mourning dress goods, consisting of black silks in every variety, second-mourning silks, select styles. Irish and French poplins, Valenciennes, &c. Thibets for shawls, in every width. English and French bombazines, best makes. English crapes in every width. Henrietta and Maltese cloths, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English crape veils, bonnets, mantillas, shawls, &c., &c. Ladies will please observe,

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

---

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES WHO APPRECIATE elegance in style and execution, should call upon Miss F. A. SMITH, formerly at Genin's Bazaar, where all orders will be dispatched to the entire satisfaction of her customers. Moderate prices. Elegant fits and punctuality always guaranteed. No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st.

---

BROADWAY, NO. 755.—SKIRTS—WOVEN SKIRTS, 30, 25, 20 and 16 Springs; Misses' handsome, 20, 18, 16 and 14 Springs, (woven at retail.) Old Skirts made over. Ladies' Skirts made to fit the wearer. EAGLE SKIRT FACTORY, No. 755 Broadway, cor. 8th-st.

---

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depot, No. 375 Broadway. Retail stores No. 239 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1. 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

---

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

---

SKIRTS—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25. 14 springs, $1 50, 21 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs woven at $7.—12 springs, $10; 14 springs, $12 per dozen. Old skirts made over. O. E. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

---

## DRY GOODS.

NOTICE TO SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN, LATE OSBORN & VINCENT, NO. 29 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED PATENT IMPERIAL EXTENSION SKIRT, UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE, being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.

THE IMPERIAL SKIRT having gained for the manufacturer such celebrity as to make it impossible to fill all orders immediately, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get their goods in time for the FALL TRADE.

Parties are also invited to examine our NEW CHAMPION SKIRT, which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt much lighter and more durable than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.

Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber.

L. A. OSBORN, No. 29 Warren-st., New-York.

---

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS.

Particular attention is requested to our present very large and desirable stock of MOURNING GOODS.

Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Parramattas, Alpaca, Tami, Grenadine, Bareges, Crape Maretz, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,

PART MOURNING GOODS.

Lawns, Bareges, Mohair Crossovers, Challie, Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

---

CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG

Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, of their own importation and from the late auction sales.

Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

---

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. SALES DEPOT NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

---

## FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE, Importers, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS. ALSO, Bussen Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portmonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Hair-Nets, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

---

## MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.

CHICKERING & SONS.

NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.

Price $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

---

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE

Are all of the full scale of 7 octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, become more sensitive, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S, New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

---

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

---

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Wareroom No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

---

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

---

STODART PIANO-FORTES.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

STODART & MORRIS, Manufacturers, New-York.

Wareroom No. [illegible] Broadway.

---

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible]. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

---

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $160. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—Evangelist. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

---

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Wareroom and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

---

A GREAT SACRIFICE, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.—Magnificent rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, a $350 instrument, for nearly half its value for cash. Six months' use; manufactured by old established City-makers; has a splendid tone and touch, and every modern improvement. Call at the residence No. 47 Fifth-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

---

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

---

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. [illegible] Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

---

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible] Centre-st., have a large assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

---

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted and for sale, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

---

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS—SECOND-hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 8th-av.

---

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 307 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

---

A. H. GALE & CO. PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

---

A LADY, OF CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE, wishes a situation in a church as soprano singer; has a thorough knowledge of the Episcopal services. The highest testimonials will be given. Address E. V. D., No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

---

A VIOLINIST, OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the violin, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Instructions day or evening. Prof. BRADY, No. 123 Hammond-st. N. B.—Terms, $12 per quarter. Finishing lessons, $20 per quarter.

---

## BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—[illegible] SHARP would invite the public to examine his improved tables, with his new improved cushions, [illegible] now in use. Also six second-hand tables [illegible] and two to let, at his manufactory, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

---

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED cushioned Tables can only be bought at his [illegible]. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Call and examine. H. GRIFFITH, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week. Mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Sonnambula.

[illegible] THEATRE—World and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—La Prima Donna—[illegible].

WINTER GARDEN—Bobtail and Wagtail.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Ingomar—Frisky Cobbler—Wife for an Hour.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Three Bohemians, or The Phantom Ship—Haunted Chamber.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert.

[illegible] HALL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian [illegible].

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ......3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail ......5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail ...5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad ...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat ......4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Sept. 14, at [illegible] o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The State Convention of the Democrats, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will meet at Syracuse to-day. Our dispatches from thence, received late last night, report a very full attendance of delegates and outsiders. The principal interest in the proceedings of the Convention will centre in the determination of the method of choosing delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. It is believed, however, that a considerable majority will be in favor of electing the delegates at once, instead of by the District system. Present State officers, with the exception of Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, will probably be renominated. Mr. Tucker declines a renomination, and his place on the ticket will most likely be filled by Floyd Jones or Judge Scott. Many of the prominent men of the party are in attendance, including Daniel S. Dickinson, Fernando Wood, Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, and others.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, on the 6th inst., is reported coming up the bay as we go to press with our first edition. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Star of the West*, published yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, on the 3d inst., with three days later European advices, is now fully due at this port. She had not passed Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton on the afternoon of the 31st ult., arrived here last evening. A synopsis of the news to that date has not only been received from the same steamer, as it passed Cape Race, but also from the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec. Additional matters of interest are, however, found in our foreign files; especially, a remarkable speech of the Count de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, in addressing the Council General of Puy-de-Dome. He refers at length to the amicable dispositions of the Emperor toward England, to his desire to cultivate a still closer intimacy and relations based upon community of interests in a commercial and industrial sense, with that country. As this emphatic expression of friendly feeling comes from one who is supposed to reflect more distinctly than any other the private views of Napoleon III., the address excites much attention, and elicits profound comment from the Press. The most important trait of news from Germany is the universal movement for national consolidation, which, it is thought, must lead to a serious political crisis before the close of the year.

Later advices from the Dominican Republic are received by an arrival from Port-au-Platte. Dissatisfaction with the Government of Gen. Santana was becoming general, and a new revolutionary movement was looked for as likely to occur at an early day. Some American counterfeiters of Dominican currency, who had been caught and shut up in the prison at Santiago, had effected their escape. Business at Port-au-Platte was [illegible].

Intelligence from all parts of Mexico reach us through the arrival of the *Habana* at New-Orleans. Gen. Degollado was mustering his forces at San Luis Potosi, preliminary to the opening of the campaign. Gen. Marquez, who acts independently of both Conservatives and Liberals, and had possession of $3,000,000, (*conducta*), destined to be shipped in a British ship-of-war awaiting it at San Blas, was likely to be intercepted by the Liberal forces, who were mustering for the capture of that unpopular leader. The Liberal commander at San Blas, Col. Norton, had also expressed his determination not to permit the shipment of the metal before the proper duties had been paid. The *Reforma*, organ of the Liberal Government at Vera Cruz, denies that the Cabinet of Juarez desire to enlist American troops in the Mexican service. The object of Señor Lerdo's visit to the United States is declared to be confined to the negotiation of a trifling loan. The execution of the decrees of the Liberal Government, appropriating the Church property, met with no opposition; and there was no difficulty in finding eager purchasers for the property whenever offered for sale.

Rio dates to July 26 have been received. There is no political news of interest. The United States [illegible] *Levant* remained in the port; and some difficulties had occurred between the sailors and [illegible], and others of Rio. A large number of [illegible] were in the harbor. Trade was languid. Freights for England nominal. Those for the Northern United States 45c.@50c.

A State Convention of colored citizens assembled at Troy yesterday. About thirty-five delegates were present. A series of resolutions were adopted which assert the right of negro suffrage, and applaud the action of the last Legislature. Provision is made for a State organization. The Convention will continue in session to-day.

The opening ceremonies of the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society at Chicago took place yesterday. The opening address was delivered by Gen. Tilghman, President, who was followed by Senators Douglas and Crittenden. Seventeen States are represented among the exhibitors, and many distinguished visitors are present.

By way of Utah we receive an account of another massacre of emigrants by the Indians. The occurrence took place on the 24th of July, on Bear River, Oregon, the attacking party being a band of the Shoshones. Six men and one woman were killed, and six men and one woman were wounded. The wagons of the emigrants were then robbed of $1,700, and their stock was driven off.

The losses by the great fire at Halifax on Friday night will amount in the aggregate to about a million of dollars. The amount of insurance is not yet known. A list of the principal sufferers will be found under the telegraphic head.

The Board of Governors did not have members enough present yesterday to accomplish any business, and nothing was done beyond reading the [illegible]. From the weekly statement it appears that there are 7,581 inmates in the different [illegible].

[illegible] held their first formal public meeting at the Volks Garten, in the Bowery, last evening. It was largely attended, mainly by Germans. An elaborate series of resolutions was adopted, and many speeches were made, the purport of which was an emphatic condemnation of all [illegible] Sunday laws. It was 11 o'clock before the meeting adjourned.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Davies in the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railway case, [illegible]

[illegible] will be found in another column.

Yesterday 1,500 bales Cotton were sold at full prices. We give the statistics of the trade in Cotton during the year ending the 31st ult., in our monetary column this morning. Flour and Wheat were more freely offered, and were depressed; the demand was not active. Corn was more sought after, and was steady. Provisions, Groceries and most other branches of business were rather quiet.

### The Despotism of Party.

The "Reform movement" in Baltimore, which we noticed the other day, meets the usual fate of such attempts. It is denounced on every side, and from various and opposite motives. The *Patriot* brands it as a violent rebellion against the regular authorities. The *Clipper* deprecates the inference which will be drawn from it, that Baltimore is a lawless and riotous city. Merchants fear they will lose their trade;—politicians apprehend disaster to their parties;—quiet men are afraid of being disturbed, and scoundrels are equally afraid of being hung. So they all join with one consent in protesting that Baltimore is a quiet and well governed city after all,—that the reports of rowdyism and violence within her limits have been circulated by her enemies or by rivals jealous of her prosperity,—and that there is no occasion whatever for any such extraordinary movement as the one just started.

Possibly this may be true,—but we doubt it. Certainly, if Baltimore is the orderly, peaceful and well-governed city these journals now represent it to be, they have sadly belied it in times past; and it is, moreover, very unlike any other of the large cities of the Union. We *know* that New-York is not well governed; and yet, judging from facts known to the world, we believe it to be better off in this respect than Baltimore. All this, however, is a matter of secondary consequence, and of no special importance to us. If the people of that city are really contented with their government, or if they dread the drawbacks, losses and inconveniences of an attempt to reform it more than its attendant evils, they have a right to their choice and we in this region have no right to complain. The fact only proves the justice of the doubt we expressed the other day,—as to the ripeness of the people for reform. We said then that the people of New-York *preferred* a bad Government to a good one,—upon the terms on which each could be had. They choose to endure dirty streets, corrupt officials, and the general supremacy of scoundrelism, rather than break away from their political relations, endanger the success of their party ticket and perform the labor which a successful reform requires. This certainly is the case here, and from the language of the Baltimore *Patriot* we infer it is precisely the same there. Speaking of the attempt to break away from party connections and elect *good* officers without regard to politics, that able journal pronounces it hopeless; it says:

"It is useless to talk about ignoring political distinctions. The whole community is divided into two great parties. *In one or the other of these will be found every man who feels interest in public affairs sufficient to cause him to vote at all.* And the remedy for the evils under which we suffer is to be found in selecting honest, upright men, and using party machinery and party drill to elect them."

In other words, every man who cares to vote at all, will vote *with his party and for its candidates*, regardless of all other consideration. This is the plain English of the *Patriot's* statement. We do not question its truth;—on the contrary, we believe it to be much too true to be compatible with the public good. When men thus surrender their patriotism to their partisanship, they deserve just the sort of government which partisans will give them. They become the passive, willing tools of other men; and if those men use them for their own purposes—make them mere instruments and accomplices in schemes of robbery and plunder—they have no reason to complain; it is the fate they court and covet.

The remedy which the *Patriot* suggests indicates a degree of simplicity more rare than refreshing: "Select honest men and *use the party drill* to elect them." But who is to make this selection? The very men who control the party drill—who give the orders which all members of the party must obey. Suppose "honest" candidates do not answer their purpose? Suppose dishonest men themselves get the control of all this party machinery, and nominate themselves for office, what then is to be done? But "let the order-loving portion of the community go to the primary nominating assemblies" and vote for honest candidates, says the *Patriot*, and then all will be right, and all wrongs can be redressed. This is most excellent theory, but let us see how it works in practice.

The first point established is that all men belong to one party or the other, and that every man feels bound to vote for the candidates of his own party;—all that is to be done, therefore, is to secure the party nomination. That nomination is made by delegates elected at primary meetings. Suppose now a bold, reckless, scheming speculator takes it into his head to be Alderman in any Ward, with a view of making money corruptly in that office. He can give all his time, and can afford to spend one or two thousand dollars in the accomplishment of that object. The primary meeting is exclusively a party affair; the inspectors who receive and count the votes are appointed by the party committees, and act without any restraints of oaths or other obligations; so that in most cases it is the easiest thing in the world to purchase their blindness to any trickery he may choose to practice. He may stuff the box with ballots, hire men to vote ten times over, bring in men from other Wards, or take any other step necessary to give him all the votes he needs. Against him is an "honest man," occupied with his business, a candidate against his will and at the request of his fellow-citizens,—sure to suffer in pocket and character if elected, and neither willing nor able to give his time or his money to the advancement of his own nomination. What are his chances against his competitor? The "order-loving portion of the community" rally to his support:—but they vote only *once* each, while their opponents vote—just as often as they are paid for voting, or as long as their votes are needed. "But this should be stopped." Undoubtedly—but how? This is not any voting known to the law,—so there is no penalty for voting fifty times. You appeal to the Inspectors, but they have not seen the supposed offender vote before, and think he has not done so. You make a fuss about it—protest, scold, and probably get hustled out of the room, with a black eye and damaged bones, and figure in the party organs next morning as a disturber of a public meeting. The votes are against you; the active, sharp, unscrupulous scoundrel is nominated, and is praised by the party papers as one of the most upright and reliable men in the Ward. "Every man sufficiently interested in public affairs to vote at all," votes *for him* as the party candidate;—he is triumphantly elected, and devotes himself assiduously to recovering his expenses and paying himself for the time he has lost in

the public service. This is the way in which our political candidates are nominated and elected. The worst man, under the present system, stands infinitely the best chance, because he can and will use the means which give success.

The root of the whole evil lies in the assumed *obligation of men to vote for their party candidates*. As long as this obligation is acknowledged it will be utterly impossible to have a decent government in any city where there is plunder enough to make stealing profitable. And until the great mass of the honest portion of the people in Baltimore, in Philadelphia and in New-York are ready to repudiate a principle of action, which degrades and disgraces as much as it robs and injures them, they must submit to just such consequences as they now experience. Whenever they can unite,—not in words but in votes,—upon a ticket made up of the honest and true men on the two party tickets, and act steadily, and with resolution, against the mere vulgar party tyranny to which they are now willing slaves, they can effect a reform, and not till then. And that day, we are sorry to say, does not seem to be dawning as yet upon either Baltimore or New-York.

### England and the Italian Question.

All the world, we are sure, will be delighted to hear, on the excellent authority of the London *Times*, that "England is now rapidly approaching, if she has not actually reached, such a state of defensive preparations that no assailant can attack her with impunity."

The relief which we must all experience in hearing this good news can only be likened to the satisfaction which it gives one to know that a coquette, who has been the terror and the torment of all bachelordom for half a dozen seasons, is at last safely married and out of harm's way. The mercantile community of America has been kept in a fever of agitation by the perpetual anticipation that the next steamer, or the next but one at furthest, would bring news that the French had landed in the Isle of Wight, and the Russians in the Isle of Thanet; that all London had run away by express train into the Scotch Highlands; and that all American ships at Liverpool were leaving that port in ballast of protested bills of exchange, may once more breathe freely, and set itself quietly to work to develop the splendid opportunities which the present season offers of renewed commercial enterprises.

Lord Macaulay's New-Zealander, who has doubtless been packing his trunks for some time past with the intention of taking that famous seat on London Bridge to contemplate the ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral, may as well make up his mind for the present to stay at home and console himself with cold baked missionary. England has armed herself to the teeth; her next step will be to discover, no doubt, that she has been more frightened than hurt. Perhaps it is not absolutely impossible that she may take still a further step and ascertain that nobody has attempted to frighten her but herself; that she has been "scared with the sound herself has made." At least let us hope that the shameful and foolish exhibition which the British public has been making of all its worst and weakest traits for the last six months, is now nearly at an end.

All rational Englishmen know that England has not half so much reason to fear any sudden violence from France, as Nicaragua, for instance, has to dread a fillibustering inroad from the United States; and now that they are assured by the Thunderer that the bulwarks which Britannia, in spite of Campbell's bombastic lines, has at last discovered herself to need, are positively in a fair way of going up, and being garnished with terrible Armstrong guns, let us repose in the faith that common sense and self-respect will so far resume their sway in England, as to put an end to the dreary driveling of which France and the Emperor Napoleon have so long been the special recipients from the English Press. England has just sent out a minister to compel Nicaragua into courage by leaving her alone and face to face with the United States. Let the Island Queen do by herself as she would do by others, and exert the simple virtue which she recommends to Central America.

If she will but look at the policy of her neighbor across the Channel, as it really appears in the actions of the French Emperor, and not as she herself is sure it will appear one of these dreadful days to come, the whole world of commerce will be the gainers, as well as herself. The defeat of Austrian arrogance in Lombardy, followed up as it was by the moderation of victorious France, would long ere this have restored a real peace to mankind, by begetting a general confidence in the permanent establishment of Italian Independence on the only sure basis—that of Italian self-control—had not the clamorous alarms of England disturbed the political atmosphere of Europe, and perplexed the world with all manner of vague apprehensions. English statesmen like Lord John Russell, who knew the true state of the case, and were above the reach of the popular frenzy; or Mr. Cobden, whose sturdy common sense stood him in the stead of prophetic inspiration, in vain attempted to plead the cause of patience and justice. Nothing was too wild to be believed—nothing too indecent to be asserted, of the objects and the character of Napoleon III. The calmer journalists contented themselves with withering sarcasm, the acme of which was reached when the French Emperor was alluded to as the "Liberator of Italy." This the English people regarded as the most fatally-sarcastic thrust that could be leveled at the heir of Bonaparte and the Boulogne invasion. Garibaldi was extolled as the only being on whose firmness and dignity of character the hopes of Italy rested, and with them the hopes of Europe.

Well, the Conferences of Zurich are still going on, and still going on in the dark. The Viennese Press still proclaims the programme of Villafranca as a *fait accompli*; and talks of the return of the Italian Princes to the Duchies as the surest thing in politics. The young Prince Ferdinand of Hapsburg-Lorraine still announces himself as the sovereign of Tuscany, visits Paris, eats dinners, has Imperial audiences, and dances the polka in that capacity. The fortresses of the historic square are still garrisoned by Austrian troops. The people of the Romagna are still menaced with an attack by the Papal army. The young King of Naples is still playing at fast and loose with Constitutions and his own character. Surely, if the English terror were ever reasonable, and the English sarcasms ever pointed, this is the moment in which we ought *to see them both* flourishing in full force. Nevertheless, the Italians persist in speaking of the Emperor Napoleon with respect; and the very latest European mail brings us tidings of a proclamation of Garibaldi. The patriot, the Washington of Italy, in taking command of the army of Central Italy, calmly announces his intention of "shooting" anybody who talks Mazzinism or

Republicanism, or Socialism, or any other "ism," Garibaldian included, in the Italian camp; his intention, that is, of doing as nearly as possible what Napoleon III. did eight years ago when he shot down, deported and otherwise put out of the way all the Socialists, Louis Blancists, Rollinists, Orleanists Legitimists, and others who were doing their utmost to paralyze France and condemn her to endless anarchy, by turning the National Assembly into a bear-garden of petty passions, personal intrigues and party plots. At the same time, the elected Chief of the citizens of Parma coming back from the Tuilleries, tells his fellow-freemen in so many words, that come what may, "the armies of France shall never do violence to the wishes of the people of Italy, nor shall any foreign force be permitted to violate those wishes." Is this acting as the "Liberator of Italy" in the sense of those sneers of which our good British cousins have been so lavish, and which so many Americans have thoughtlessly taken up with parrot-like docility?

Now that England has succeeded, as she thinks, in bolting all her doors and filling the Channel with man-traps, will she not sit down and look at facts like these in their real character and bearings? And if she does so, may she not find that Napoleon III. has, after all, been pursuing, in his own way, that great object of making Italy free by first making her independent, which he announced to the world as his reason for pouring so much French blood and treasure across the Alps? Dull and cold of heart indeed must be the man who does not feel himself moved to generous admiration by the calm, intelligent and magnanimous attitude of the people of the Italian Duchies, during this sharp crisis of their destinies. They have already made Mazzini worse than ridiculous; may they not, in the end, make Napoleon more than justified?

The Peace Society is not just now a great power in the earth; not even in pacific England echoing from shore to shore with the ring of the armorer's hammer and the clang of the forges of war. But if the quiet national action of Italy, under the leadership of men like Victor Emanuel, Farini, Garibaldi, and Cavour, is doing all that the sword could ever have done for the Duchies and the Romagna, why should the world complain? The fate of Venetia herself may well be involved for good in the steady development of a diplomacy, which, as the King of Sardinia most happily said in one of his recent speeches, is mysterious only because it is straightforward, and obscure only because it is perfectly plain and honest.

Payment of the State Floating Debt.—If, in the uncertain fortunes of political war, the Republican Party should chance to be defeated, we trust it will not be on account of the manly manner in which it has faced the question of paying that portion of the public liabilities known as the Floating Canal Debt. That debt, which exceeds two millions of dollars, consists of a variety of outstanding obligations, to pay which there is no money in the treasury, and for which no specific provision has been made. The State honestly owes the money, and the only question is, whether a tax should be now imposed, or the matter procrastinated and put over, for party advantage, to "a more convenient season."

The Republican Party have met this disagreeable emergency creditably. As the responsible majority in the Legislature they passed an act, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, proposing a loan of $2,500,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent., reimbursable in eighteen years, and authorizing a tax sufficient to secure compliance with these requirements. This act, to become valid, must be sanctioned at the ensuing election by a popular vote; and one of the resolutions of the Republican Convention urges the people, and especially the members of that party, to vote in its favor. This course is evidently the only correct and proper one under the circumstances, and we sincerely trust the act in question may become a law by the approval of the electors.

The Democrats hold their Convention to-day, and it is said they will favor either tacitly or otherwise, the defeat of the loan, for the sake of the popularity to be reaped from their apparent opposition to taxation. We shall hope better things, till we see the contrary. But if they would avoid taxes for canal purposes, of which they tell us we have had more than enough, there is a way of escape by the simple payment of an old debt. Let them pass a resolution, enjoining the prompt payment of the sum of $15,000,000 ($8,000,000 principal and $7,000,000 interest) due from the State Treasury to the Canal Fund, for money borrowed between 1835 and 1849, and which the Legislature pledged the faith of the State to refund whenever needed. It is sorely needed now, and if the Democrats should find themselves in power at Albany next Winter, and will pay that I. O. U., there will be no trouble about the floating debt, nor yet about the completion of the enlargement. But while so large a sum continues to be due from the State, good taste would suggest that very little should be said about selling the Canal, on the ground of its being a tax upon the treasury.

A Southern Free-Soiler.—One excellent effect of General Houston's election to the office of Governor of Texas, by the crushing majority of ten or twelve thousand over the regular Democratic nominee, has been to open Southern eyes very wide to the inevitable character of the Slave-trade as a political issue. The Charleston *Mercury*, which, to do it justice, has had an inkling from the first that no party could stand on such a platform, is quite out of temper with the Texas Democracy for allowing themselves to think otherwise. It says:

"An impracticable and mischievous issue (the revival of the Slave-trade) has paralyzed the State Rights Party of Texas, and raised to power one of the greatest enemies to the South, and most unmitigated demagogues within our borders—a *Southern Free-Soiler*."

"Mischievous" we fancy the *Mercury means, because* "impracticable." Very well. Let it be the business of the Free States to preserve and enhance that beneficent impracticability, for there is no reason to imagine for a moment that those who gladly import slaves from Virginia at $1,500 a head would hesitate to get them from Guinea at $400, if it were equally practicable.

Gen. Sam Houston may not be a "Free-Soiler"—we have no idea that he is—but the blow he has given the Slave-trade movement has told far more than any argument hitherto spoken *or published in this country. It* originated in the right place, and fell where it was felt. Slavery is a sufficient evil at best: let us not add the horrors of the "middle passage."

Gen. Pierce Again.—It is said that Gen. Pierce intends to be a candidate for reelection to the Presidency. We do not believe it,—but on one account we wish it were true. He has been in Europe long enough to understand thoroughly how utterly unfit for their posts are nine-tenths of our Ministers, Consuls, &c., whom he appointed to office. If he were to become President again we might reasonably expect a wholesome and greatly needed reform in this department of the public service. But we do not believe that Gen. Pierce has any very strong desire for another trial of the loaves and fishes of office.

Rather Formidable.—Senator Clay, of Alabama, has been making a speech lately, denouncing Mr. Douglas and his platform, and declaring that before he will vote for such a policy as he advocates, even at the command of his own State, he "will resign his trust, retire to the deepest seclusion of private life, and, hiding his face in shame and humiliation, and sealing his lips with silence about such cheap and worthless things as State rights, or freemen's rights, become a quiet passenger on the ill-fated bark of the South as it drifts ingloriously down the stream of Time into the black and tideless sea of infamy and oblivion." This is a formidable threat, and if it had been uttered in intelligible English, could scarcely fail to produce an effect. But Mr. Clay's florid and ridiculous rhetoric dissipates all suspicion of his sincerity. When men announce desperate resolutions, they do not generally employ tropes of such excessive luxuriance to convey their meaning in. Mr. Clay will vote for squatter sovereignty in any conceivable shape, rather than resign his seat or do any of the dreadful things which he talks about.

General Unanimity.—We are glad to see that the papers in all sections of the country, and without distinction of party, unite in commending the recent action of Postmaster Holt concerning the abuse of franking. The claim that the frank of an official entitled to it may be affixed to a mailed document by any other person than himself is preposterous. The privilege is purely personal, and cannot be transferred. It is bad enough to permit any one to exercise such a privilege, but if he may authorize everybody else to write his name and frank letters therewith, the Department might be left without a dollar of revenue.

Health of the French Minister.—The friends of M. de Sartiges, the French Minister, are much distressed at learning that he has been pronounced by the physicians at Plombières to be in a very dangerous state of health. An enlargement of the liver in combination with an inflammation of the spleen threatens the most serious consequences. The social connections of M. de Sartiges in this country are so numerous that this intelligence will be as painfully interesting in America as in France.

### The Mail-Robbery Mania.

Rascality occasionally rages in the form of an epidemic. The successful operations of one set of plunderers are the certain prelude to other attempts, which may prove equally remunerative, or may fail, according to the degree of shrewdness that is exercised. One very unpleasant mania appears to be just now prevalent. Certain long-fingered parties, scattered over the country, have conceived a sudden fancy for prying into the contents of mail-bags, and extracting therefrom such available material as drafts, bank-notes, small change and postage-stamps. The recurring accounts of these forays upon the mails, suggest the idea that the sacredness of a mail-bag has departed, and that a post-office is little better than a panel-crib. It is not the professional burglar who always breaks into your letters, nor the impolite foot-pad who stops the mail-coach; but the Federal Postmaster is frequently discovered to be the guilty party, or the spruce young clerk is the thief, or—as in Brooklyn, one night last week, and in New-Haven the week before—the Post-office itself is left totally unguarded, and whomsoever will, may help himself freely. Four or five flagrant cases of mail-robbery, reported during the past fortnight, indicate a remarkable variety in the characters of these depredators, to say nothing of the more important intimation which they give of lax management in the entire Post-office system.

Two of these instances are peculiarly worthy of attention. One Philip Reed was postmaster in the little town of Poolesville, in Maryland. He seems to have had the opportunity of handling the letter-bags destined for Western Maryland; and likewise appears to have improved his opportunities, for numerous losses were reported from time to time, and the evil became very grievous. The cries of the despoiled people having occasioned a considerable uproar, an investigation was ordered, which resulted in the arrest of Reed, and his committal to prison in Baltimore. Here was a direct instance of flagrant crime, brought home to a Federal official. Another case of similar character was brought before a United States Commissioner, in Philadelphia, last week. One Peter Kerfavour, a young man, formerly Deputy-Postmaster at Centreville, Pennsylvania, was arraigned to answer for stealing $170 from a letter during its passage through that office, and is now under bonds to appear for trial. In this case, as in that of Reed, an official peculated boldly within the walls of the Post-office, unseen and unchecked, a significant indication that something is wanting in the system of checks and balances which has been devised for the government of our Post-office Department. Other robberies, still more flagrant, have been reported, but these may stand as the latest examples of which the public has knowledge.

The alleged burglary upon the Brooklyn Post-office, committed on Friday night last, is a more mysterious case. It seems inexplicable that a robbery could have been committed in a locality so public as that of the Brooklyn Post-office without detection, had the proper safeguards been established in that office. The facts of the burglary, as narrated in the police records, are these: The Post-office was entered through a back door by means of false keys; the burglars are alleged to have gone about their little job in a very systematic manner; they opened upwards of five hundred letters, abstracted over $3,000 in money, left the opened letters on the floor, and departed as they came. When the office was opened on Saturday morning, so the report goes, the clerks found the violated letters scattered about the floor in every direction; and Postmaster Peck conceived that he could do no better than to reseal the letters and forward them to their several destinations—*minus* the inclosures. The officials in charge of the premises aver that the work of robbery was done in a back room, behind a screen which divides the front office from the rear distributing room; and it is carefully recorded that no burglars could have operated in the front room, because "a light was kept burning there." This is the narrative of a very flagrant case of robbery, committed with exceeding boldness in the centre of a populous city. The Brooklyn Post-office is situated on a busy thoroughfare; the lines of city railway centre at the Park; the Post-office is within a stone's-throw of the head-quarters of the police; and it is somewhat difficult to understand why the services of a private watch were not enlisted when the police had failed, as they notoriously do, to perform their simplest duty of night inspection. The defrauded citizens are gravely assured that "no trace of the robbers has been discovered, and the Postmaster coolly packs up the broken letters and dispatches them along the mail-routes. Evidently something is out of joint in Mr. Peck's management of his office.

The Indictments Against the Massachusetts Kidnappers.—The indictments found against the alleged *Hyannis kidnappers* are as follows: The first is against J. W. Baker of Boston, and Capt. [illegible] Crowell, owners of the brig *Rolerson*; Capt. Orlando, of the brig, and Edw. B. W. Bacon, captain of the *Elizabeth B.* It contains three counts: the first being under the Revised Statutes against kidnapping, the second under the personal liberty law against carrying away a slave, and the third under the common law against conspiracy. The second indictment—being under the personal liberty law—is against Baker, Orlando and Crowell, for procuring Bacon to carry back the slave.—*Boston Journal, Sept. 12.*

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bad Water—Croton Water Contractors and [illegible].—Sailors very seldom complain of the quality of the water they drink. The taste or smell of that liquid is a matter wholly confined to landsmen, who never dream of being put on short allowance, and who have never experienced the horrors of shipwreck where there is "water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The quantity of fresh water on board a vessel, however, becomes a vital concern to every one bound on a sea voyage; and the filling in of the water, though often delayed until the last day before sailing, is considered the most important of all other matters to be attended to. The cargo may all be stowed, the sails bent, the crew on board and everything ready for sea, but if the water-boat does not come alongside the vessel must remain at her moorings. Recently, complaints have become quite common among the shipping of vexatious delays in getting their water filled promptly to the time ordered, and serious delays, it is alleged, occur in consequence. The contract for supplying the shipping in the harbor is given to a single individual, who pays the Corporation a stipulated sum annually, and it is presumed he obtains a handsome revenue by the sale. The contractor in turn employs water-boats to supply the shipping, which collect one quarter of a cent per gallon for the quantity put on board. Each vessel is supposed to be entitled to have her water filled in rotation, according as the orders are entered at the office. But it frequently happens that vessels have been detained for days after being ready for sea, because it does not suit the convenience of the boatmen to attend them. As an instance of this, the Prussian ship *Richmond* ordered her water to be filled on Monday, a week ago, but she could not get the casks filled until the following Thursday. All this time she was ready to sail, but could not do so because the water-boat would not attend on her. The pilot-boats have a contract by which they pay for the Croton water three dollars monthly for each boat. For a long time it has been the practice of the watermen to make out their bills for the regular monthly charge, and then to add one dollar extra as a douceur. This has also become a source of complaint among the pilots, who have called the attention of the Croton Board to the subject, but they have been referred to the contractor. There is now a talk of patronizing the Ridgewood water instead of the Croton, unless these abuses are rectified.

A Good Move by the Pilot Commissioners.—The Pilot Commissioners of this port have an arduous task to perform apart from their special duty of commissioning pilots. They have to guard against the filling up of the harbor, and they are the only conservators we have to look to for the preservation of our invaluable water privileges, upon which the prosperity of New-York almost entirely depends. The City authorities proper appear to think that the Hudson is able to take care of itself, and keep its own channels open. Our new City Inspector must have been fully convinced of this when he gave directions for discharging all the offal of the City into the East River, and the Common Council cannot think any differently, or they would not permit the enlarged Battery to be washed away, so as to fill up the narrow ship channel between that point and Governor's Island. The Pilot Commissioners now and then wake up to the perils which attend our harbor, and do something to avert the dangers which constantly threaten our commercial prosperity. In connection with a Committee of the Common Council, Commissioner Blunt has been making a survey of the wharves and piers on the North River, above Dey-street, and have determined to enforce the law against all violators of Corporation ordinances in relation to the slips and piers. There is no part of the City which has been so shamefully neglected by our municipal authorities as the water fronts, and it is to be hoped that the good resolutions of the Commissioners and Common Councilmen will be vigorously and remorselessly carried into practice.

A Man Overboard.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a large tow-boat, with several canal boats alongside, was passing down the East River, a man fell overboard from one of the boats. There appeared to be no small boat handy. The tug was directly in the route of the Fulton Ferry boats, and to add to their embarrassment, the three large Sound steamers just at the moment were going past. The man, with all his clothes on, appeared to struggle hard to keep from sinking. The tide was running flood very rapidly, and there appeared to be no one to go to his relief. Being in plain sight, there was much excitement among the passengers lest the unfortunate man should sink before help could reach him. Finally, a sloop which happened to be going past in tow of a little steamer, saw him and launched their small boat, and the only person on board besides the man at the helm, being a boy, he was sent to the rescue. "Be quick! hurry! he is sinking!" cried a dozen voices from the steamboat and the piers, which seemed to impart new vigor to the lad, who was now sculling with all his might and main. Every minute seemed an hour to the spectators, and probably two hours to the drowning man. At last, when the boat approached the swimmer, and the boy, throwing down his oar, clutched the man by his hair, just as he was sinking, a feeling of relief and of joy was audible among the lookers on. Attention was so busy with the situation of the man in the water that the names of the vessels were not noticed.

Another Victim of the Twenty-first-street Fire.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the body of [illegible] E. Dom, the child, 5 years of age, who was so badly burned on Saturday night during the fire at No. [illegible] East Twenty-first-street. It was stated in evidence that Mrs. Dom awoke soon after the fire broke out, and called her husband and children, that they might escape from the burning building. Mr. Dom thought his family could reach the street in safety without his assistance, and left them for the purpose of saving his horses. During his absence Mrs. Dom took the children to the front window and told them to get out upon the wooden awning, whence they would be rescued by the people in the street. Meantime she went back into the room where Patrick Gallagher, the man who was suffocated at the same fire, was asleep on the sofa, for the purpose of arousing him. The smoke overcame her, however, and she returned with difficulty to the window, and was rescued by the firemen. She then found that her little boy [illegible] had gone back into the house, instead of getting upon the awning, and had run down stairs to open the front door, but was burned so dreadfully in the attempt that he had sunk to the floor insensible. The firemen soon discovered the perilous position of the child, and rescued him—too late, however, to preserve his life. A verdict of death from burns accidentally received, was rendered.

The Flushing Railroad Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. [illegible] Eighth-avenue, upon the body of an English boy, eleven years of age, named William [illegible], who was killed on Tuesday on the *Flushing* Railroad, near Hunter's Point. Deceased had gone to that place with some companions, for the purpose of fishing. He was standing on the track, and did not observe the approaching train, neither did he seem to hear the steam whistle, nor the shouts of his companions, who warned him of his danger. The cow-catcher of the locomotive struck him, and so seriously injured him that death ensued in a few hours. The testimony was conflicting, as to whether proper precaution was taken or not by the engineer of the train, to avoid the accident. The jury, in their verdict, however, incorporated the following censure: "The jury is of opinion that the engineer is censurable for running on a curve at the rate of 22 or 25 miles per hour, and not blowing the whistle while turning the curve."

Arrival and Departure of the National Grays of Kingston.—The National Grays of Kingston, N. Y., arrived in this City at 11½ o'clock, A. M. yesterday, in the steamboat *Thomas Powell*. Companies C and G of the Seventy-first Regiment were waiting to receive them, and immediately escorted them to the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, where a bountiful collation was prepared. After a couple of hours pleasantly spent there, the two commands fell into line again, and marched down Broadway to the Park. They passed in review before Mayor Tiemann in front of the City Hall, and then proceeded to the steamer *Elm City*, lying at Peck-slip, and embarked in her for New-Haven. The Grays looked well, and attracted a great deal of attention; so did their escort. The Kingston Company will return to this City from New-Haven on Thursday. They will be the guests of a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Contract for Repairing the City Hall.—The Street Commissioner has awarded the contract for repairing the City Hall to Edward Graham, the lowest bidder, who undertakes to do the work for $11,[illegible]. By the terms of the resolution passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, last June, the City Hall is to be "put in proper repair, and as it was previous to the fire." In the specifications there is nothing to indicate that the old Goddess of Justice that formerly stood on the roof of the building is to be replaced. Doubtless the omission was an oversight. Mr. Graham's sureties are James [illegible] and John Van Dorsen. The bids—there were eight of them—were opened on the 10th of August; the sureties have been approved by the Comptroller; and as soon as the contract is sanctioned by the Common Council the work will be commenced. By the terms of the contract it is to be completed within ninety days from the day on which it is begun.

Attempted Self-Destruction.—John [illegible], a man [illegible] years of age, residing at No. [illegible] Baxter-street, tried to kill himself, on Monday evening, by cutting his throat with a razor. [illegible] has been sick for a long time, and his illness affected his mind, so that occasionally he was despondent. On Monday evening, while in a very depressed state, he sent his wife to the Dispensary to procure some medicine for him. On her return she found the poor man lying on his bed, with his throat cut, and a bloody razor near his hand. A physician was called in, who examined [illegible] wound and found that he had severed his windpipe and several small arteries. The gash was six inches in length. His wounds were dressed, and he was sent to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a critical situation.

Broke his Leg.—A man named Joseph [illegible] had his leg broken by the caving in of an earth-bank [illegible]

...was engaged in excavating. The accident happened at [illegible] of Fifty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue. [illegible] lived in Fifty-[illegible], between Sixth and Seventh avenues. He was conveyed to the *City Hospital*.

AN ITINERANT MUSICIAN FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday at the foot of [illegible]-street, N. R., by Coroner Jackman, upon the body of Charles Potter, a Jerseyman, about 45 years of age, who was found drowned at that place. The evidence showed that deceased was an itinerant violin player, and had been in the habit of exercising his calling upon the steamer *Long Branch*, which plies between this City and Red Bank. He came up from the latter place on Friday afternoon, and when last seen was partially intoxicated. In that condition he is supposed to have fallen overboard and lost his life. He has left a family living at Nut Swamp, N. J. The body has been taken to Red Bank for interment.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of the unknown man who was found on Sunday morning lying insensible upon a raft at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River. No evidence identifying the deceased was elicited. He appeared to be about 30 years of age; was dressed in dark plaid pants and dark coat, and wore a gold and silver ring upon his fingers. He was five feet eight inches in height, and had long, black hair. On the inside of his left arm was a cross made with India ink. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from apoplexy."

THE RUMORED RESIGNATION OF RECORDER BARNARD.—There is a rumor afloat that Recorder BARNARD intends shortly to resign his seat on the ground of ill-health, and some of our contemporaries have so stated. That the Recorder contemplates the resignation of his seat, we understand is a fact, but ill-health has nothing to do with it. He was never in better health than at present. The Recorder, as all who know him are aware, is a young, energetic, ambitious man, who desires a more active life than is afforded him on the Bench of the Court of General Sessions. He aspires to the office of Corporation Counsel.

ENLARGED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE.—The apartments in the basement of the City Hall, in the southeast corner, recently occupied by the Comptroller, are to be added to those already occupied as a Station-house by the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. Room No. 2, on the opposite side, which was also one of the offices of the Comptroller while his offices in the Hall of Records were undergoing repairs, is the Committee Room of the Joint Committee on Accounts.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday upon the corpse of an unknown man, which was found on Sunday afternoon at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River, [illegible] Bay. Through some oversight on the part of the Police the matter was not reported at the Coroner's office until yesterday morning. Deceased was apparently about 35 years of age. He had black hair and whiskers, wore a black cloth coat, brown mixed vest, and black pants.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—Capt. SAMUELS, of the ship *Dreadnought*, having been publicly classed among the inhuman ship captains, on account of alleged cruelty to seamen, is exonerated from the charge by a card, signed by all his crew on the late voyage to this port from Liverpool. They say, "If all captains would treat us with the same humanity as Capt. S. always treats a poor sailor, it would go far to improve the life and character of poor Jack."

LAUNCH.—The little steamer *Seth Grosvenor*, intended for service along the Coast of Liberia, under the auspices of the Colonization Society, was launched yesterday from the ship-yard of HENRY STEERS, at the foot of Nineteenth-street. She is of very light draft, having a long, flat floor, but with sharp ends, and graceful lines. Her machinery will be put in by the Allaire Works Company.

SHIPS TO ARRIVE.—There are now due at this port a large number of passenger ships from various ports of Europe, which have sailed since the middle and latter part of July to the middle of August, viz: Ten from Liverpool; two from London; three from Havre; six from Bremen; two from Hamburg, and one from Antwerp—total twenty-four.

FELL FROM ALOFT.—A sailor named NICHOLAS GREEN, belonging to the ship *John Stevens*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 45 East River, fell from the main-mast of that vessel into the hold, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FOR THE WEST.—Another company of orphans, numbering about 30 children, left on Tuesday for Indiana, under charge of Mr. TRACY, of the Childrens' Aid Society. They were generally under 12 years.

### Police Reports.

CATCHING THIEVES BY TELEGRAPH.—Officers Colfax and Horton, of the Second District Police Court, arrested a woman named Henrietta St. Clair, yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing gold coin and clothing, valued at $117, from Mrs. Mary Thorp, now living at No. 328 Fourth-avenue. The complainant, it seems, is keeper of a *maison de plaisir* at Savannah, Ga., and arrived in this City a few weeks ago on a visit. During her absence from home she left Miss St. Clair to conduct her business, but the latter named personage relinquished her responsibility a day or two ago, and, pocketing all the available funds, and appropriating the clothing surreptitiously left the house. The fugitive took passage to New-York by the steamer *Huntsville*, and information of the fact was conveyed to Mrs. Thorp by telegraph. The victim of misplaced confidence appealed to Justice KELLY, and he issued a warrant for the arrest of the delinquent. The officers watched for the steamer's arrival and took the accused into custody just as she stepped on the dock. Of course the fugitive was surprised, but she evinced no alarm, saying it was a matter of indifference to her whether she was imprisoned or not. She was locked up to await examination on the charge.

STOLEN CUTLERY RECOVERED.—A well-known thief, named Michael Wever was arrested, on Monday, by Detectives King and Slowey, on suspicion of having stolen a lot of cutlery which he had in his possession. The officers noticed Wever in Hester-street, and he, observing them seemingly watching his movements, determined to elude their scrutiny by flight. He was pursued, and, after a long chase, captured in a lager-bier saloon in Division-street. His bundle was examined and found to contain about four dozen pieces of ivory-handled cutlery, consisting of knives, forks and nut picks—a portion of which were marked "J. V. B." in ornamental black letter, and the rest "T. B." in German text. The prisoner said he procured the property at a house either in Twenty-sixth or Twenty-seventh streets. He was locked up. The cutlery awaits a claimant at the office of the Detective Police.

A LAD STABBED BY HIS PLAYMATE.—A boy named William McLaughlin, about 14 years of age, who lives at No. 6 Mulberry-street, was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station Monday evening by Officer McMahon, in a disabled condition from a severe stab in the breast. The lad stated that he received his wound at the hands of a playmate of his own age, named Thomas Sweeney, with whom he had an altercation. McLaughlin's injuries were attended to. His assailant was not arrested.

BURGLARY.—The front door of the store No. 269 Sixth-avenue, was found open yesterday morning by Officer Stewart of the Sixteenth Ward. An examination showed that an entrance had been effected by burglars, and that a small quantity of clothing had been stolen. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.


**Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS.** Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**New Sewing Machines.**
$[illegible] ALL KINDS. WARRANTED. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

**Spalding's Prepared Glue,**
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE,
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

**Kane's Improved Patent Kitchen Range and Heater Combined.**—The most useful and economical Range ever introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial Range yet made, and warranted. Manufactory, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st. CHARLES KANE.

**Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.**
Temporarily at No. 391 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Bartholf's**
**Celebrated Sewing Machines.**—Family machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

**Phrenology Points out the Talents, Defects** and the occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

**Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees** surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

**Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!**
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 186 William-st., corner Ann-st.

**Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Mattress,** purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public are invited to examine them at the manufactory, No. 678 Broadway.

**Rupture Cured.**—The "Riggs Truss," for utility, beauty, cleanliness, durability and economy, has no equal. It may be used in bathing, and cannot injure the cord nor enlarge the openings. No. 438 Broome-st., New-York. [illegible]



As the season [illegible] ... [illegible] purchasing for their own [illegible] and children, [illegible] for [illegible] ... are making daily additions to our stock.

We have taken unusual pains in our MEN'S DEPARTMENT, and employ the best cutters to be found.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is largely stocked with piece-goods.

Our great and favorable reputation for Boys' Clothing, for Boys of all ages—from three years to manhood—will be fully sustained by the assortment we are prepared to display this season.

We have an unusually large assortment of Boys' Furnishing Goods.

Boys' School Uniforms made to order.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

**Being in Constant Receipt of Inquiries** from our brethren respecting SEWING-MACHINES, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your brethren,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

**Highly Important to Females.**
USE
DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Purified Iron For Disease of Females. Females. Females. Females. | An aperient and stomachic preparation of Purified Iron For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton-st. Wholesale by C. Fox, 81 Barclay-st. Principal office, 339 Broadway. | 75,000 Boxes. Sold in N. Y. in Six months to Females. Females. Females. |

**Picture Gallery.**—The subscriber has constructed and neatly fitted up at his Looking-glass Establishment, No. 366 Canal-st., a gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings. The gallery will be opened on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free. Among many really fine pictures will be found an original by Anelli, illustrating the parting of the Corsair and Medora, from "Byron."
M. P. WHITLOCK.

**Leary & Co.**
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
*Warranted Free from Dampness.*
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
*Corner of Dey-st., New-York.*

**Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff,** and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail dépôt, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 69 Maiden-lane.

**Cordial Cognac Bitters immediately relieve** diarrhœa, ague and bilious attacks. S. STEINFELD, sole Importer, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists, bars and groceries.

**Boots to Order.**—Original BROOKS, established 1829, is at No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st. A very large assortment of Fall and Winter Dress Boots, ready-made. LORIN BROOKS & SON.

**Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.**—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

**Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.**—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

**Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines** are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

**The Weird Aurora Borealis Hurls its Javelins** of opalescent light, and every gentleman of taste gets his Fall style hat of WHITE, No. 216 Broadway.

**The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot** for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.


## MARRIED.

PORTER—SOUTTER.—At Hurlbrae, (the residence of the bride's father,) near Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. B. F. Stead, the Rev. TIMOTHY H. PORTER, of Waterbury, Conn., to Miss AGNES KNOX, eldest daughter of James T. Soutter, Esq.

UNDERHILL—LUKENS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by Friends ceremony, REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, of New-York City, to HARRIET, daughter of Dr. J. Lukens, of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 11, CHRISTOPHER STEPHENSON, Commissioner of Stamps for the Island of Jamaica, West Indies, aged 53 years.

☞ Kingston, Jam., papers please copy.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, LETITIA, wife of Samuel Woodward, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 16 7th-av.

HALE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 11, Mrs. SARAH S. SIBREE, wife of Dr. Charles F. Hale, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family, and of her father, the late Dr. Robert Sibree, and of her brother-in-law, M. H. Hovey, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 12, at 5 P. M., MARY, wife of Willet H. Hanford, aged 33 years.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, from No. 236 West 43d-st. Friends are invited, without further notice.

ORGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, after a short and severe illness, FREDERICK ORGILL, in the 31st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend, without further notice.

BUSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JOHN BUSBY, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 506 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

AGNEW.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, MARY NASH, daughter of Dr. C. R. and Mary Agnew, aged 9 months and 13 days.

RUSSELL.—At Cypress Hills, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 12, after a short illness, DAVID, only son of David Russell, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, at Cypress Hills, L. I., at 3 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 14.


(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
**OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.**
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
*of the*
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
*Extra Class, No. 489, Sept. 13, 1859.*
63, 44, 17, 55, 11, 22, 57, 64, 38, 35, 49, 21, 14.
*Class No. 490, Sept. 13, 1859.*
6, 75, 31, 13, 34, 47, 48, 35, 46, 54, 26, 67, 33.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
*Class No. 487, Sept. 13, 1859.*
37, 45, 35, 39, 54, 63, 26, 13, 72, 4, 40, 53, 58.
*Class No. 488, Extra, Sept. 13, 1859.*
8, 60, 28, 75, 27, 2, 30, 18, 31, 22, 42, 43, 36.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

**GENIN'S BAZAAR.**
No. 513 Broadway.
FALL FASHIONS.
LADIES AND FAMILIES
Are invited to inspect the attractive novelties in every branch of fashionable attire received by the late steamers from abroad, as also those designed by the artists of the Bazaar, comprising—
Paris Fall Bonnets of exquisite beauty.
The new Fall Fashions in Misses' Bonnets.
A superb selection of Laces and Embroideries.
New style of Infants' Wardrobes, plain and richly embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses' Wardrobes of every quality and style.
Ladies' Breakfast and Traveling Robes.
Fancy Clothing for Boys, (new designs.)
Boys' and Youths' Suits, the latest French styles.
Ladies' and Misses' plain and fancy Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, INCLUDING ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
Ladies' Riding Hat and Caps.
Parasols, new shapes, mountings, &c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs.
Ladies making a tour of the twenty departments of the Bazaar will have an opportunity of seeing, as it were, at one view, all the ruling fashions of Europe and New-York for the season, in every branch of costume.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

**MISS KIMBERLY RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES** that she is prepared to receive proposals from Lyceum and Lecture Committees, for the delivery of original Lectures and Recitations of popular Poems, the coming season. Address Miss KIMBERLY, Mt. Carmel, Conn., or Box No. 1,249, New-York Post-office.



## POPULAR ESSAY
## ON THE
## DISEASES INCIDENT
## TO
## TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

It is our purpose to write, as briefly as possible, concerning the disorders and diseases incident to certain occupations, including their causes, symptoms and mode of cure. We shall do this in plain language, and in a straightforward way. Our purpose is two-fold—firstly, to give some curious facts not generally known; and, secondly, to bring more forcibly to view the ready relief at hand in RADWAY'S REMEDIES. We frankly avow that the trouble we are taking is a business transaction, meant to benefit both the public and ourselves.

The diseases springing from various trades arise either from the very nature of the occupations, from the materials handled or used, or from both these causes. Scarcely any of these pursuits are necessarily unhealthy, but men will be as imprudent in their business as in their pleasure, and suffer for their neglect of precaution.

Let us first look at those who suffer from poisonous materials.

COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS, BRAZIERS AND PINMAKERS,

from their manipulation of copper and its compounds, take into their system either the impalpable dust of its oxides or salts, or their fumes. The result is a copper disease, whose symptoms may vary more or less in violence, sometimes creeping slowly along until the system is utterly destroyed, or else opening an avenue to more apparent disease. The victim to the copper disease notices, perhaps, on rising in the morning a slightly acrid taste in the mouth, a slight constriction of the throat, the tongue dry and parched, and, sometimes, sickness at the stomach. He thinks he has caught cold, and, probably, takes some advertised expectorant, which leaves him worse than before. At times there comes an attack of colic. If dysentery is at all epidemic, he is very liable to be attacked, and his tormina and tenesmus, as the doctors call them, namely, his pain in the bowels and disposition to stool, are exceedingly violent. Often a thirst which he cannot account for, or a distended abdomen, or black stools, slightly streaked with blood, or an undefinable anxiety, is the commencing symptom, and is scarcely noticed. Cramps sometimes make their appearance in the limbs and stomach, either alone or accompanied by some of the symptoms previously enumerated. A headache at the close of work, or during the day, is quite common. A preventive of these would be the use of a respirator, which checks the passage to the lungs or stomach of the dust or vapor, and gloves, to keep it from the pores of the skin. A generous diet should be used, the bowels kept open by moderate doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS; a dose should be taken in the morning and evening of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and the use of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT persevered in, until the system is rid of the poison.

TYPE-FOUNDERS, PEWTERERS, PAINTERS, PLUMBERS AND GLAZIERS, AND WORKERS IN LEAD MANUFACTORIES OR SHOT TOWERS,

are exposed to the lead disease. This, like the copper disease, may produce a series of insidious but scarcely noticed symptoms, ending sometimes in paralysis, or more especially with painters and white-lead makers, in what is generally called painter's colic. These all, at times, will notice in their mouth, more particularly at rising, a sugary and slightly astringent taste, constriction of the windpipe, pain and uneasiness in the region of the stomach, and occasionally nausea, followed sometimes by vomiting.

COACH PAINTERS,

or those who use much vermillion, will have a tendency to diarrhœa, for, unlike copper, this shows its effects more in the small intestines; and the bladder and urinary passages will be seriously affected, sometimes merely producing painful urination, and at others, bloody or high colored urine. The REGULATING PILL and the RESOLVENT must be mainly relied on, and the parties should never go to work on an empty stomach. For the more painful symptoms the READY RELIEF will be necessary, and will by no means belie its name. It should be used internally and externally. In painter's colic, the REGULATING PILLS should be used to produce a free evacuation, and afterwards more moderately, to keep up regular action; and from the very start, the READY RELIEF given in full doses, in flax-seed or slippery-elm tea, or gum-water. The diet should be light, chiefly beef-tea, (not beef soup) or chicken broth, from which the fat has been skimmed. In paralysis, the persistent use of the REGULATING PILLS, with the READY RELIEF, well and steadily rubbed into the affected limb or part for at least fifteen minutes, three times per day, and a generous, but digestible diet, will effect a cure. In all external application the palm of the hand is the best thing to rub with, and a female hand, from its softness, should be preferred.

DYERS AND CALICO PRINTERS

are liable to several severe symptoms. Those who use muriate of tin sometimes perceive its effects in their systems. They observe an austere taste in their mouth, which is apt to turn into a well defined metallic one, together with nausea, especially after rising from a meal. Their pulse is more small and hard, and beats more frequently than natural. One very common symptom is a frequency of stools, not diarrhœa, for during some months this may be unattended by pain, and the *consistency of the evacuations be normal. Twitching* of the face and extremities is less common, but a more *dangerous symptom, for unless promptly met, it may be* followed by paralysis of the parts attacked. The treatment in this is the same as in the copper disease, viz: RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT.

TINSMITHS

are sometimes affected in a manner similar to dyers, but in a less degree. Their attacks are rare. If peculiarly susceptible they may take the lead poison from the solder, but we never knew but one case of that kind. The acrid fumes of charcoal, in this and similar trades, sometimes produce inflammation of the bladder, which may be effectually combated by the RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS.

PAPER-STAINERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

occasionally suffer some most distressing symptoms—the former from the showy greens they use, and the latter from their constant handling of arsenic or the corrosive chloride or mercury. A fœtid breath is not uncommon, with a rather austere taste at times, considerable increase of saliva, or constriction of the lower part of the throat, which seems to extend into the breast; frequent hiccough, sometimes a fainting sensation, which comes and goes very suddenly, very black and offensive stools, or high-colored urine. These are some of the symptoms which may occur separately or together. It is a curious fact that some people engaged at these occupations grow quite plump, and apparently enjoy the best of health, having especially a fresh and clear complexion. If, however, they go into any other employment, or refrain from work for some weeks, they are very apt to be visited with many or all of the above symptoms. In either case the RESOLVENT should be used, along with the REGULATING PILLS, the relief being resorted to in order to remove immediate pain or distress.

ELECTROTYPERS, GLASS-STAINERS AND CARD-ENAMELERS, MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS AND REFINERS,

are liable to many of the above symptoms. Electrotypers are especially liable to derangement of the bladder.

PRINTERS AND TYPE-FOUNDERS,

from their constant handling of type-metal, contract the effects of antimony. This is shown by the temporary paralysis of the fingers and hands, copious stools, cold night-sweats, loss of strength, tenderness of stomach, bowels and throat. Sometimes though drinking nothing but water, they feel a confused, semi-intoxicated sensation in the head. The treatment here is gentle purging with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, aided with the READY RELIEF as a drink; when the disease has become chronic the RENOVATING RESOLVENT must be used as an adjuvant to the RELIEF and PILLS.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYER'S ASSISTANTS, AND MORE ESPECIALLY LIMEBURNERS AND WHITEWASHERS,

are constantly liable to vomiting, pains in limbs or temporary palsy, which latter sometimes becomes permanent. A milk-diet, mucilaginous drinks, and the use of the READY RELIEF will remove most of these symptoms, the RESOLVENT being also necessary where palsy supervenes. Sometimes costiveness follows, demanding the use of the REGULATING PILLS. The particles of lime in the eyes are very apt to produce conjunctivis, which will yield to an eye-wash, made of sassafras pith and water, into which the READY RELIEF is put, in the proportion of six drops to every two table-spoonfuls, increased gradually to ten drops. A dose or two of the REGULATING PILLS will materially assist in subduing the inflammation.

POWDER-MAKERS

are subject to heart-throbbing and heart-disease, with looseness of bowels; and both these and

THE MAKERS OF LOCO-FOCO MATCHES

are liable to a very troublesome skin-disease, developing itself on the scalp, and sometimes in little patches, on the back of the thumbs or fore-fingers, or at the lower extremity of the spine, attended with itching, and scaling off of the cuticle. In the former cases the REGULATING PILLS will be found sufficient, conjoined with the READY RELIEF; in the latter the RESOLVENT internally, with the RELIEF applied externally, diluted at first, but gradually increased to its full extent. The REGULATING PILLS may be advantageously used, if indicated by the state of the stomach and bowels.

The effect of alkaline contact is sometimes shown on

SOAP-BOILERS,

in colic, convulsions and diarrhœa. The READY RELIEF will remove these. Lemonade should be used occasionally as a drink, and vinegar or any vice that slightly acid will be found to be a pleasant as well as a valuable adjuvant. Buttermilk answers a good purpose in these cases.

BLEACHERS AND OTHERS, EXPOSED TO CHLORINE OR OTHER FUMES OF ACIDS,

are apt to be attacked by pains in throat, stomach or bowels, excessive thirst and tenderness of abdomen. If the exposure is long continued at one time, there comes an acid taste in the mouth which remains after the free air is inhaled; but this only occurs from sheer neglect. The symptoms named first give way to the READY RELIEF. The addition of a slight dose of calcined magnesia will aid the action of the medicine slightly; but it is not absolutely necessary. The RELIEF will do its work well without it. The makers of loco-foco matches are sometimes troubled with the above symptoms, caused by the phosphorus which enters into the composition of the tips. A chronic inflammation of the glottis and tonsils is sometimes the result of this—coming on very insidiously, and if not checked extending to the windpipe and even to the branching air-tubes of the lungs, called by the doctors, the bronchia. When this commences it may be soon checked by a gargle made up of equal proportions of the READY RELIEF and water.

We will next examine the cases of those who are affected by disease from irritating substances applied to the lungs and air-passages mechanically, with which, indeed, some of those mentioned previously might be classed.

*CARPET AND OTHER WEAVERS, CHARCOAL DEALERS, BOILER-MAKERS, WHITESMITHS, LOCKSMITHS, MACHINISTS, FURRIERS AND FUR DEALERS, GLASS-CUTTERS AND DRILLERS, MATTRASS-MAKERS, TEA-PACKERS, CUTLERS, FILE-MAKERS, LAPIDARIES, SCULPTORS, STONE-CUTTERS, SLATERS, CARPET-BEATERS, GRINDERS AND POLISHERS, STREET-SWEEPERS, AND WOOL-PULLERS—*

are subject particularly to bronchial affections and consumption, arising from the floating particles of irritating matter, disengaged during the process in which they are engaged, and entering the air-passages. In all such cases RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, applied externally over the throat and chest, and the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, taken internally, will speedily effect a cure, and remove all traces of incipient consumption.

HATTERS

were formerly included in the same position, but the advent of silk hats has greatly diminished this tendency. A respirator is very necessary as a preventive, and, indeed, as an aid to cure. A silk handkerchief loosely tied over the mouth and nostrils, when directly exposed, is as good as anything. A generous diet, vigorous, out-door exercise, and the use of the READY RELIEF and RESOLVENT will soon restore the system to health.

FARMERS, OSTLERS, GROOMS, AND ALL WHO HANDLE HAY,

are liable to the distressing, though rarely fatal, complaint, asthma. The fumes of shellac produce the same disease, and hence hatters, and especially those who make sealing-wax, are subject to it. Asthmatic people are proverbially long-lived, yet the complaint is by no means agreeable. The READY RELIEF will mitigate or remove the paroxysms of the disease, and the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, taken according to directions, will effect a cure.

BAKERS,

from the action of the acid of fermentation on the skin of their hands, and the almost constant exclusion of air from the pores by the flour, are subject to a troublesome itch. For this the RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a sure remedy, but the RELIEF, diluted and applied as a wash, will aid in effecting the desired end sooner.

Occupations wherein sudden mental emotions, or protracted mental labor forms a part, are not only productive of brain disease, but of a gradual *ramolissement* or softening of the substance of the brain, whose approach may be told by neuralgia, either just below the eye, or above the eyebrow. Asthma and costiveness, the latter the parent of piles, fistula and similar troublesome complaints, are often the result. Hence it is that

LAWYERS, AUTHORS, EDITORS, TEACHERS, MERCHANTS AND CLERGYMEN

are affected so much with neuralgia and costiveness. The treatment in these cases is RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—*internally and externally—the pain immediately ceases after its application.* RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will, in a few hours, restore regularity to the bowels and liver. In certain cases of NEURALGIA and other nervous affections, the RESOLVENT is requisite.

Exposure to heat characterizes some occupations, thus,

IRON-FOUNDERS, FURNACE-TENDERS, COOKS, AND KITCHEN MAIDS

are liable to asthma, costiveness, rheumatism and inflammation of the spleen and liver. Enlargement of the liver is very common among all persons exposed to intense heat. Hence it is that liver complaints are so common in tropical climates. It need scarcely be said that the liver is a controlling organ, and that its derangement involves all the connecting viscera. The derangement of this viscus may be combated successfully by the proper use of the RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS, which in the spleen disease also act with speedy good effect. For rheumatism, if acute, the READY RELIEF applied both externally and internally is generally found sufficient, though chronic cases, or such as may be combined with a scrofulous habit, will not yield without the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, which utterly roots out the disease, and restores the system to its normal state.

STEVEDORES, LONGSHOREMEN, PORTERS, QUARRYMEN, AND ALL PERSONS WHO LIFT GREAT WEIGHTS,

are exposed to attacks of pleurisy. The RELIEF will break the violence of this, and with the REGULATING PILLS effect a cure.

BOATMEN, DECK HANDS, DITCHERS, DOCK-BUILDERS, SEAFARING MEN, RAFTSMEN, PHYSICIANS, STAGE-DRIVERS, TRUCKMEN,

and all exposed to sudden changes of weather, are liable to liver complaint and rheumatic affections, but more especially to spleen disease.

SEAMEN,

through long abstinence from vegetable diet, are subject to SCURVY. The use of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a sure antidote for this distemper. In all cases of SHIP-FEVER, SMALL-POX, CHOLERA OR YELLOW FEVER, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS are positive preventives, if taken before the attacks, and certain curatives if used after.

STAGE DRIVERS

are liable to suffer from diabetes, for which the REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT should be used.

PHYSICIANS,

who are frequently much exposed, should never be without the READY RELIEF, especially in visiting patients sick with contagious diseases. The head, hands and face thoroughly washed with it, and a full dose of it taken internally just previous to the visit, will effectually prevent contagion. The power of the RELIEF in the matter of contagious diseases is really wonderful. It is a sure *preventive* to SMALL-POX, and in a well-known disease among cattle, known as BLACK-TONGUE, depending, no doubt, upon some contagious virus, yields so readily to this remedy, that

DROVERS AND CATTLE-DEALERS,

through the South and West, look upon it as a sovereign and infallible remedy in all such cases. Hence, too,

BOATMEN, PLANTERS, OR FARMERS RESIDING IN LOW OR OCCASIONALLY OVER-FLOWED GROUNDS,

will find the RELIEF a protection against FEVER AND AGUE and other malarious diseases.

PRINTERS AND MINERS,

the former from their standing so long at the case, and the latter from their cramped position in the mines, aided no doubt by the dampness, have more or less troublesome affections of the joints occasionally. These will always yield to the RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS, unless suffered to run too long, when the RESOLVENT may be required.

BUTCHERS

occasionally have life or limb endangered by a scratch or cut from a knife which has been used in dressing or opening an animal too long killed. Swelling of the part, itching and enlargement of the neighboring glands (kernels) follow. The wound should be washed, and a bread poultice, (not bread and milk,) moistened with some drops of READY RELIEF, employed. The swelling should be bathed with the RELIEF, and the REGULATING PILLS used until the violence of the symptoms has abated. It may as well be mentioned here, that the making of a really good poultice is little understood. Stale bread should be rubbed into a fine crumb, and placed in a soup-plate or large saucer, over which water, while boiling, must be poured. A similar plate or saucer is now to be placed over this, the two grasped firmly and held up sideways, so that the water will drain out. The wet crumb is now to be rubbed into a pasty consistence with a spoon, placed on a rag at once, and applied to the part as warm as the patient will bear. As soon as it begins to harden around the edges a fresh one should be substituted; and thus a continual fermentation be kept up. That is the true poultice, which may be medicated by the RELIEF, or otherwise, if required.

BASKET-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, AND TAILORS,

from their sedentary habits, are subject to piles, anemia, tympanites, costiveness, hypochondria, diabetes, St. Vitus' dance, dropsy of chest, general debility, and, if the habit of the body tend that way, to apoplexy, or if not, to consumption and lung disease. The treatment of these under our system is summary and effectual. For hypochondria, the READY RELIEF and PILLS; for dropsy and St. Vitus' dance, the REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT; and for anemia, all three of the remedies. The treatment of the other affections have been already indicated.

The complaints of females engaged at various occupations are somewhat different from males, in consequence of their peculiarity of organization. It is true that those who lead a sedentary life, or are occupied in pursuits which require them to stand or lean over their labor, are subject to similar diseases with those of the opposite sex in like occupations. Thus

FEATHER DRESSERS, MILLINERS, PAPER FOLDERS, PAPER-BOX MAKERS, MATCH DIPPERS, SEAMSTRESSES, AND THE LIKE,

are liable to costiveness, piles, and general debility. But what they have most to dread is the derangement of those secretions which nature has wisely given them for their health and comfort. They are particularly liable to hysteria, obstructed, painful or irregular menstruation, whites, kidney weakness, nervous debility, swimming of the head, inflammation of the ovaries, and womb disease, for all of which the RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS are confidently prescribed; or subject to chlorosis, to be removed by the use of the RESOLVENT, in addition to the other two remedies named.

Perhaps of all female occupations that of

THE FACTORY GIRL

is liable to the most distressing symptoms, more especially when the ventilation of the work-room is not perfect. Standing position, monotonous employment and floating particles continually drawn into the air passages, all combine [illegible] the system [illegible] by which the [illegible] ... [illegible] dried [illegible] and the doctor [illegible] ship to fight.

For the [illegible] it does not [illegible] doned where [illegible] poisonous material [illegible] heat, change [illegible] effects of stationary or constrained positions. With ordinary prudence, out-door exercise, and the use, when indicated by symptoms, of Radway's celebrated remedies, their lives may not only be saved, but their systems fortified and their comfort insured. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS will be found all-sufficient to prevent or cure, except in chronic cases, or those in which the system has been prostrated; and even there, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will speedily remove all obstacles to the kindly influence of nature, and thus restore the system to perfect health.

In truth, if the READY RELIEF be kept constantly on hand, and used at the outset of every attack according to directions, it alone will be found enough to avert or combat all the deleterious effects we have named, and may be considered the great shield of those who otherwise would be overcome by disease and death.

It is not so many years since Radway's Remedies have been introduced; for the birth of that perfection of chemical and pathological science upon which they are based is itself comparatively new. The principles of their action are as old as humanity itself, but it remained for modern science to develope and apply them. How successfully this has been done, the overwhelming popularity and universal sale of Radway's Remedies show. The sovereign power of these blessings to the sick and suffering is indisputable; they are in themselves the entire vegetable materia medica; and they are rapidly superseding all the inert or poisonous drugs whose use and abuse has done so much to bring

"Death into the world, and all our woe."

The price of Radway's Remedies places them within the reach of every human being—the READY RELIEF is sold for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle; RADWAY'S PILLS 25 cents per box; RESOLVENT $1 a bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 23 John-st., New-York.



**SPECIAL NOTICE.**
OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept 13, 1859.

In compliance with the wishes of numerous friends and subscribers, we are happy to announce that we shall commence, in our next issue, and shall continue weekly, the publication of a series of

**SERMONS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.**

These will consist chiefly of those which are delivered on Sunday mornings. They will appear exclusively in THE INDEPENDENT, and be the only reports given to the Press, which receive revision by the author's own hand.

TERMS—Only $2 a year by mail; delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn, $2 50; single copies, six cents.

Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

**VISITORS TO NEW-YORK**
Are requested to examine our stock of
FRENCH CHINA,
ENGLISH IRON STONE CHINA,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
And
GAS FIXTURES,
All of which we offer at a very small advance on the importation cost. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

**SILVER SARDINE-FORKS, CHILDREN'S KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON, SILVER BERRY-SPOONS, CHEESE-KNIVES, SILVER FISH-KNIVES AND FORKS, CRUMB-KNIVES, SILVER CAKE-KNIVES, SUGAR-LIFTERS, FRUIT-KNIVES.**
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

**SOMETHING NEW BENEATH THE SUN.**
GRIFFIN'S ATMOSPHERIC GAS-LIGHT
Can be seen in operation at the office,
No. 593 Broadway.
The most brilliant and least expensive light of the age.
State, county and town rights for sale.
A. H. McARTHUR,
General Agent,
No. 593 Broadway.

**MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER,**
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
and
PAIN DESTROYER.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.

**$500 WILL BE PAID IF DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT** does not cure dysentery and croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the depot and see the certificates.

$1,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by Dr. TOBIAS. *Chronic rheumatism cured by it* when everything else has failed. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

**THE POPULAR BENZINE.**
THE
SHILLING BENZINE.
A NEW LIQUID FOR TAKING OUT
PAINT, VARNISH AND GREASY STAINS
FROM SILKS OR WOOLENS OF ALL KINDS,
Without injuring their color or texture, while leaving no unpleasant odor. It is used with the same success for
CLEANING GLOVES WITHOUT ALTERING THEIR COLOR.
ALSO FOR REMOVING GREASY STAINS OUT OF PAPERS OF ALL KINDS.
THE SHILLING BENZINE
is put up solely by the proprietor of the
SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 159 Water-st., New-York.
Price 12 cents, large bottles.

*** M. D. *** M. D. *** M. D. ***
Important to young gentlemen of the medical profession desirous of making for themselves a lucrative practice. We are prepared to place in the hands of one young physician in each county in the United States, who can furnish us good references as to standing and ability, a scientifically and skillfully compounded pharmaceutical article, extensively (but privately) used by the best medical practitioners. The preparation referred to, in the hands of skillful young men, is a sure guarantee of success in their profession. The necessary proofs to substantiate what we assert, we are prepared to show on the conditions above named. Address, with stamp inclosed for return, M. P. R., Box No. 3,573 Post-office, New-York.

**A PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.**
C. KIERSTED, M. D., DIARRHŒA JULEP.
I am 70 years of age. I have practiced medicine 40 years. This JULEP I have always used in my practice. It is prescribed by upwards of 100 of the medical faculty in this city to their patients. I offer it to a suffering world, believing it to be my duty. This is no patent medicine. Try it, neighbor; it will cure you. Price 25 cents. For sale by BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, No. 311 Bleecker-st. and No. 197 9th-av.; and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and 190 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

**NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,**
Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., corner Gold:
CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.,
Book, News and Fancy TYPE, RULES, ORNAMENTS, PRESSES, and everything requisite for a COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE,
for sale upon the most reasonable terms.
A Specimen Book will be sent, upon application, to those wishing to order; also, estimates in detail furnished for News and Job Offices.

**MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!**
Retailing at wholesale prices at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., between Bowery and Mott-st. Save 50 per cent. by buying your mattresses and bedding direct from the manufactory.
Full-sized double hair mattress from ............ $6 up
Full-sized sea-grass and husk mattresses $2 50 to $3 50
Paillasses, per pair ............ $3 50
Beds, bolsters and pillows, the set from ............ $4 up
Feathers and feather beds at factory prices.

**JOY, COE & CO.,**
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York,
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia.
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

**HARDWARE AT RETAIL.**
CONOVER & WALKER,
Importers and dealers in hardware, cutlery and tools,
NO. 298 BROADWAY,
Between Reade and Duane-sts., New-York.

**300 DEALERS ARE ALREADY SELLING** THE NEW AND POPULAR ARTICLE for the HAIR.
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
The rapidity with which it "goes off" is a subject of remark with them. One dealer sold THREE DOZEN in a single day!
Agents wanted in all the large neighboring places, who will take special interest in THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, as well as several other highly attractive shilling articles nearly ready.
These articles will be advertised on the most liberal scale. WHOLESALE DEPOT,
No. 159 WATER-ST.

**HECKER'S FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST** repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and other first-class hotels and saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.
HECKER & BROTHER.
For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

**RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS AND ALL** who are subject to pains and aches, wherever located, or whatever the cause may be, you are requested to send for a circular and see the evidence of many well-known persons who have been cured by the use of BURNTON'S QUICK RELIEF, No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st., and Druggists.

**PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.**—I AM OFFERING my fine assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Castors, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., by retail, at the usual wholesale prices.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.



[illegible] ... [illegible] Whites, Falling of the Womb ... [illegible] ... has been proved by extracts from [illegible] AND MEDICAL JOURNAL ... CATHARINE BEECHER'S BOOK TO WOMEN ... [illegible] from the NEW-YORK TIMES, TRIBUNE and [illegible] ...

THE CERTAIN CURATIVE EFFECT OF
*The Graefenberg Company's*
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
in all the above cases has been proved by letters from the most eminent clergymen and physicians in the country.

READ THE FOLLOWING:
No woman should be without the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.—The Hon. JOHN B. [illegible], *President Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad.*

The Catholicon has cured many who have been given up by the best physicians.—GEO. E. FARRAR, *Superintendent Brevoort House, corner of 5th-av. and 8th-st.*

The Graefenberg Medicines and Marshall's Uterine Catholicon are very reliable, and fully equal to representations.—J. GREENWOOD, JR., *Proprietor Barnum's American Museum.*

The Catholicon is the best remedy in the world.—The Rev. THOMAS D. FLEURY, *Hartford, North Carolina.*

Nothing is equal to the Catholicon in cases of female diseases.—The Rev. PETER SHARP, *Ridgeway, Mich.*

I am a regular physician, of 25 years' practice, and have always been successful in curing disease. Having been cured of an aggravated case of the piles, which baffled my efforts and those of the most eminent among my brother physicians, by the Graefenberg Pile Remedy, I have no hesitation in speaking of it in the highest terms. I have been much pleased to see their curative effects, and have prescribed the Graefenberg Medicines and their *Marshall's Uterine Catholicon*, in my practice, and always with the happiest effects.—*Extract from O. GOSS, M. D., North White Creek, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1858.*

Having examined certificates of the Graefenberg Company I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are entitled to the confidence of the public. My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.
FRANCIS HALL,
*Editor and Proprietor New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

Price of THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by Express.
Address letters and orders to
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
*Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company,* No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
☞ CAUTION. ☜
AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.

J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *offers his professional services, at the consulting rooms of The Graefenberg Company, to all who are suffering from any chronic or malignant disease. Ladies who are afflicted with any of the diseases, either local or constitutional, incidental to their sex, are invited to call upon him.*
No. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 to 1 and 2 to 4.

GOOD COOKING!!!
**HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER,**
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $20 to $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL,
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO. 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Patterns and rights for making and vending the above ranges, had on application as above.

**UPHOLSTERY GOODS**
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
351. FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway, 351.
Have in store, and are constantly receiving, SATIN DE LAINES, English and German Damasks, Brocatels, Reps, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, Table Oil-Cloths, Gimps, Tassels, Buff, Blue, Green and White Hollands, Gilt Cornices, &c., all of which are offered at the LOWEST PRICES and most favorable terms. Also, WINDOW SHADES in every variety, of our OWN MANUFACTURE, to which we would invite particular attention, as being superior and CHEAPER than any in the market.

**STEARNS & MARVIN'S**
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
{ No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.**
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

**USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.**—PAINT, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new without injuring the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**TO PRINTERS.**
CORTELYOU'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.
(Established 1828.)
No. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
The Subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of PRINTING MATERIALS with PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, &c., made from a combination of all the hard metals so extensively puffed by Founders. Also, GERMAN, GREEK, HEBREW, and a new elegant font of AGATE MUSIC TYPE, from which the *Musical Review, Musical World, Sacred Musical Guide* and *Tablet* are now printed, with Presses and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved paper.
Old Type taken in exchange for new, at [illegible] per pound.
Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines, for sale, cheap.
☞ Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the 1st of January, 1860, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Printing Types, when they purchase four times the amount of their bill.
SEPT. 12. P. C. CORTELYOU.
☞ The Type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.

**THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP**
**GREAT EASTERN.**
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17 arriving here about Sept. 29, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
of
THE GREAT EASTERN,
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.
The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being [illegible] by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News*, and is, beyond question, the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.
Single copies 30 cents.
As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
Corner Nassau and Liberty sts., New-York.
Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

**BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.**
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

**LYON'S**
**MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.**
Parties troubled with Roaches, Moths, Bed-bugs, and other insects, are requested to leave their address at our store. We will clean houses, ships, public buildings, &c., with this powder, and warrant the work. It is also sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists, at the old Dépôt, No. 424 Broadway, and by Mr. Leavenworth, Brooklyn. The immense success of LYON'S Powder has given rise to a host of worthless imitations under different startling names. This powder has been tested in New-York for thirteen years. To prevent further fraud it is now changed to glass canisters, with our initials (E. & P.) blown in. Be particular when you inquire for LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to Rats and Mice.
BARNES & PARK, successors to E. LYON, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

**"THE UNCERTAINTIES OF THE LAW."**
This phrase has lost its force. The limit of the expense of collecting every claim at law being guaranteed in advance by THE LAW AND MERCANTILE AGENCY.
No. 335 Broadway, (Moffat's Building,) New-York.

**WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.**—CAUTION.—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. FYNE & CO., No. 102 [illegible], New-York. [illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED servants. A number of the most experienced and reliable female servants, of the most respectable class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing, are now wanting situations. Especially three professed meat and pastry cooks and several first-class cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters and up-stairs servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can come highly recommended by her present employers, whom she leaves in consequence of their not keeping a seamstress this Winter. Call or address No. 24 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and needlework; can give the highest testimonials as for character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 486 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and family sewing; can work with the sewing-machine; no objection to wait on a lady. The best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family. Understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Would be willing to assist in chamberwork, or children. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 307 6th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; is a competent person in either capacity; the best of City references given. Call at No. 86 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO HAS lived in some of the best families in this City, wishes to engage her services to a lady going to England or Ireland; can give the best testimonials as to honesty and capability. To be seen for three days at No. 180 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as seamstress; is a good shirt-maker; would prefer seeing to children and sewing, as she understands all kinds of plain sewing; is neat and quick with the needle; the best of City reference. Call at No. 364 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children; is a good seamstress and thoroughly understands her business; has good reference; prefers the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 27th-st. Can give the best City reference.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Reference unexceptionable. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as waitress, by a young woman; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as housekeeper, or in any respectable capacity requiring confidence, for which she can refer to a family in whose employment she has been about six years, and left in consequence of death. Apply at 216 East Broadway, from 9 to 5, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as cook in a gentleman's family; is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. None need apply who desire a person to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has good experience in taking care of children, and fully competent to take charge of an infant. Has good reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A YOUNG woman who thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to mind one child; understands all kinds of plain sewing perfectly, and shirt-making; can embroider if required. Call at 32 West 16th-st., front basement. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do first-rate cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good references can be given. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 867 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good reference given. Call at No. 194 9th-st., 2d floor, near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS seen better days wants a situation as housekeeper for some elderly gentleman; unquestionable reference given and required. Call at No. 207 Hudson-st., near Canal-st., for three days, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 1,284 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., on the second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT babies' nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children, a baby from its birth, or grown children; has the best City reference. Call at No. 472 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A FIRST-class private family, for a highly-recommended Protestant woman; she thoroughly understands pastries, boned turkies, game, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Garden-row, in 6th-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; is competent of filling either situation thoroughly; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 146 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the other as waitress or to do chamberwork; they have the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress, and to assist in light chamberwork; has good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 68 Perry-st., back in the rear, front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to all kinds of sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery-store; good City reference given.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent English woman, a situation in the above capacity; can cut and fit children's dresses, or take charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 382 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS and to do chamberwork; has good reference from a place where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as good cook and assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored woman, to travel as child's nurse or lady's maid; does not get sea-sick. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 9th-st., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen where she has lived two years, at No. 43 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is a good cook; understands pastries and all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or laundress. Reference given. Apply at No. 231 7th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF good German, English, Irish and Scotch servants can always find them by applying at original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles and moderate charges by MORRIS COHNERT. N. B.—If not suited money returned.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the [illegible] Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 138 [illegible], corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also a first-class French cook; French and German languages spoken. [illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE NEAT young woman, a situation as cook and washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook and a perfect washer and ironer; also, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid, waiting, seamstress, and nurse; both understand them perfect, as reference can show; each would do general housework separate; no objections to country; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 586 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; also, wanted by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can be seen for a week; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 250 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS, OBLIGing girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; would take a place as chambermaid or laundress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for any of those duties, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen, and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable, steady woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, and has high recommendations for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO WOULD go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, or would go out dress-making; would take a situation in a private family. Call or addres No. 140 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as seamstress; makes children's dresses and ladies' cloaks in the neatest style; understands millinery; has five years' City reference; wages $8. Also a regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 29th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen until employed at No. 226 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and assist as laundress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who lately arrived from England, as chambermaid in a hotel or private family. Apply at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 91 Greenwich-st., for three days.

### MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect. Is a most competent groom and steady driver; will be found willing, obliging and competent; also understands the treatment of horses; has the best of reference from gentlemen in this city. Address Y. E., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's residence, where taste and experience would be wanting; is a good horticulturist; is well versed in agricultural work in general; has a wife and small family. Address a note to INTEGRITY, in care of McIlvain & Young, No. 9 John-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well in all its branches; will go any distance in the country; will make himself useful in every capacity; can keep a place in perfect order; understands the care and management of horses. Good City and country recommendations. A note to J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom and coachman and gas maker, he understands his business perfectly in both its branches; has lived three years in his last place; can give good recommendation; has no objection to any part of the country or States. Address; COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; has no objection going to live in the country. By addressing a note to A. B., Box No. 220, *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF small family, a situation as gardener; has held some of the best situations in the vicinity of New-York; will be found a hard-working man; understands his business; a place where there is a green-house or vinery preferred. Apply to or address J. M. L., No. 589 1st-av., between 34th and 35th sts. Has City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has no objection to take care of a garden; has 6 years recommendation from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver and well acquainted with the City. Can produce the best of City reference from his late employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant married man, with a small family; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and can produce the best reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a respectable man; is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business as coachman and gardener; has had long experience in both; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has lived in the City for a number of years; is sober, steady and industrious, and perfectly understands his business; is a good and careful driver. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., Mr. Lowden.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to City or country. Address F. R. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (German,) who thoroughly understands the business in all its different branches; can produce the very best of references. For further information, apply at his last employer's, 9 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an English Protestant, who is an excellent driver and thorough groom; can give good reference as to character and ability. Apply at 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family. Apply for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, where he has lived for the last four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country. The best of City reference. Address J. HAMILTON, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman, a steady, single man, having good City references. A line addressed to JOHN THOMAS, care of No. 591 Houston-st., will have immediate attention.

$300 TO $500 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY lady or gentleman who can procure for the advertiser a respectable permanent situation in a Bank or otherwise. The strictest confidence may be relied on, as the advertiser is a respectable gentleman. No agents need apply. No agents need apply. Address THANKS, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA SALESman, who can furnish undoubted testimonials, &c., will be open by the 1st of January next for an engagement with a New-York or Boston dry-goods commission house. Address SALESMAN, Philadelphia Post-office.

COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A situation as coachman; he understandshis business perfectly; has got No. 1 City reference; has no objection to engage with a gentleman living in the country; is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address H., at Traitnor's General Saddlery and Harness Manufactory, No. 65 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, or address a note to J. C. H. Disney's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City testimonials as to capability, honesty and sobriety. A note addressed for this week to H. G., No. 87 East 32d-st.

UN FRANCAIS D'UNE FAMILLE RESPECTABLE et hautment recommandé, parlant Anglais et Allemand, désire se placer chez une famille en ville ou à la campagne en qualité de waiter ou de butler. Il a fonctionné six ans chez un diplomate. S'adresser à RAPHAEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THIRD-AVENUE, BETWEEN 13TH and 28th sts., between the hours of 9 and 10 P. M., a gold filagree set dark Lava BREAST-PIN. The finder, on returning the same to the address of WM. ROSS, *Times* Office, will be rewarded.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GROOM WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care and management of horses, and who is willing and obliging. Any other than Irish or colored may apply, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, this day, to FREDERICK W. BARCLAY, No. 10 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE ACCUSTOMED to drive in the city—a single man. Must give references to his last place. None need apply that are accustomed to change their place often. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 447 Broome-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and to aid in washing and ironing, to go a short distance into the country; must have good City reference. Apply on Wednesday, between 10 and 11 A. M., at No. 33 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, who can give satisfactory references, is not afraid of work, and obliging, can find a situation at fair wages, by applying at No. 229 West 27th-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS LAdy's maid; must understand hair-dressing and dressmaking perfectly, and be able to give the highest reference. Also, an experienced nurse and seamstress wanted. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

BOY WANTED.—WE ARE IN WANT OF A youth from 15 to 18 years old in our counting-room. He must have received a good education; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. THOMAS & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, No. 203 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF age, in an office. One residing in Brooklyn preferred. Inquire at No. 56 Cedar-st., second floor. Wages $50 the first year.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's sewing machine; also, a good vest and button-hole maker; none but first-rate hands need apply at No. 194 10th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, TO take care of the children and do the washing and ironing; no other housework; a permanent situation for a good girl. Inquire at No. 11 Allen-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and seamstress. References required. Apply at No. 254 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family; wages, to a good girl, $7 per month. Apply at No. 263 West 51st-st., between 9th and 10 avs.

WANTED—A COOK AND A WAITRESS, TO GO a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 146 2d-av., between 9 and 1 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; good wages will be given. Inquire at 98 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.
Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.
Mr. CHARRUAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.
Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3; afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.
Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.
Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.
Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRUAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, FOR WHICH FARMing lands in Michigan and cash, will be given in payment. The lands are well located, timbered and watered; are susceptible of high cultivation, and are contiguous to good markets. Parties having merchandise—dry goods preferred—which they are desirous of selling for such payment, may address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

$1,500.—A PERSON WITH THIS AMOUNT is wanted to join the advertiser in purchasing out a hosiery and gents' furnishing business, established 14 years, and situated in a great thoroughfare. Address E. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244 GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to EDGAR T. FANNING.

## TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, three floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoistways. For terms and particulars, inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LET.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping is desirous of letting their house to some responsible party and board with the occupants. The house is brown stone, four stories and basement, three rooms deep, elegantly finished with all the modern improvements. No objections to a few other boarders being taken. Best of reference required. Or would let the choice part of the house to a small private family. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st., first house from 5th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON PARK.—The four-story, brown stone, English basement house, No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, 20 feet wide, desirably located in the upper part of the City—the rent will be taken in board—with a small and responsible family. A liberal arrangement will be made. Address M. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. A lady occupying the 2d floor of a 3-story house on Lafayette-av., first house east of Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, as a school, would let the remainder to a quiet, respectable family, at a low rent. Apply, on the premises, from 8 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the three-story brick house, with basement and sub-cellar, and modern improvements, No. 108 West 22d-st. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 120 West 30th-st., three rooms deep, containing all the modern improvements, and in prime order. Will be let from 1 to 5 years. Apply at No. 456 7th-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NORTH-east corner of Bleecker and Greene sts.; good location for millinery, dressmaking, or other business, and lodging. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 138 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The desirable house No. 109 Amity-st., opposite St. Clement's Church, complete for a small family. Rent $500. But the furniture must be sold to the tenant. Can be seen between 2 and 6 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; 10 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 324 West 22d-st., to a private family only; immediate possession will be given, and for terms apply on the premises.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS.—TO LET, the second floor of premises No. 25 East Broadway, well located for the above profession, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply in the basement.

BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 64 JOHN-STREET—stand of a whip-maker for 15 years. Rent, $250. A desirable office on 3d floor. Apply on premises, or to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 3, first floor, No. 175 Broadway and 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite Gilsey Buildings and Howard House. GEORGE P. EDGAR.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SECOND FLOOR OF No. 439 Broadway, suitable for a wholesale business. Inquire of JOHN GILSEY, in the store.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water. Apply to S. PETTIT, No. 39 Hicks-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family in 22d-st., near 4th-av., 12 rooms and in perfect order. Address Box No. 19 Post-office.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE CORNER OF 5th-av. and 76th-st., each 26⅔ feet 3 inches front, by 98 feet deep.
ALSO—The corner of 5th-av. and 90th-st., 30 feet front, by 100 feet deep.
ALSO—5th-av. corner of 33d-st., 26 feet 3 in. by 150 ft.
ALSO—A plot of 13 lots corner of 5th-av. and 83d-sts.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY.—The following first-class Houses:
2 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $26,000 each.
6 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $22,000 each.
1 House east side 4th-av., near 36th-st., $25,000.
3 Houses on 37th-st., near Madison-av., $30,000 each.
For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—IN A GENteel neighborhood, very convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, several new brick cottages; a rare chance for those wanting a comfortable residence at a moderate cost, ($2,750,) or a party seeking a first-class investment. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 176 Front-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STOry brick house, 50 feet deep, containing 15 rooms, and sub-cellar, in one of the finest avenues in the City of Brooklyn, within 5 minutes walk of the Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, No. 286 Carlton-av., near Lafayette.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, a Hotel situated at one of the principal stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., East River, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, bath-room, marble wash-basins, with Nassau water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOURTH STREET.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Fourth-st., 26¼ feet front, 101 feet deep. House contains the modern improvements and in perfect order. Furnished with the best of furniture, made to order; will be sold separate or together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE ON THE FIFTH-av., near 14th-st., a first-class dwelling; lot 25 feet front, with stable attached, and all in perfect order. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front houses, in 46th, 47th and 48th sts. Price from $9,500 to $12,000. Inquire of ROBT. H. COBURN, in store west side of 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, with a building loan, for sale; well situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to C. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE valuable property on Broadway, just above Broome-st., running through to Mercer-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO EXCHANGE.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS (now rented and paying 10 per cent. interest) will be exchanged for any good unimproved lots on New-York Island by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the dépôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., upon the premises, or at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE PARK, ON THE banks of the Hudson River, 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st., and near the dépôt, four acres of land, beautifully situated, combining extensive river, with elegant landscape view, perfectly healthy, and unexceptionable neighborhood; there are two fine building sites, and it will be divided if desired. The park comprises six acres, and is handsomely fenced and ornamented. If improved, the whole of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau, corner of Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

AT FORT HAMILTON—TO LET—A HOUSE situated on the bank opposite Fort Lafayette. The location is as healthy and pleasant as any at Fort Hamilton, commanding an extensive view of the upper and lower harbor. The house is almost new; it has two parlors, a large dining-room and cellar kitchen, with a range, six chambers and an attic. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH CROCKER, at the Fort Hamilton Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN Greenwich, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; one acre of ground; buildings in fine order; possession Spring of 1860; now rented. Apply to Mr. ELLIOTT, Station-master at dépôt; or address J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE COTTAGE dwellings, at Astoria, L. I., with gardens, fruit trees and shrubbery attached; ground is 100x200 feet; also, building sites. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTUral designs, new, original and complete, or made to order, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect and superintendent of over 3,000 fine buildings. Office No. 182 Broadway.

## FARMS.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, two farms situated in the County of Chesterfield, State of Virginia; one called "Grassland," situated within one mile and overlooking the city of Petersburg, containing 255 acres, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of a large family; with well-constructed out-houses for the preservation of crops and sheltering stock, &c. This farm is beautifully situated, and in a high state of improvement; all having been recently limed and well set in clover. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural or gardening purposes a more desirable farm is rarely afforded in eastern Virginia. The other farm, called the "Isle of Pines," is situated fifteen miles from the city of Petersburgh, containing 688 acres, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; much of this track is in virgin growth, and heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, ash, &c. The farms are offered because other and pressing engagements forbid my attention to them; and will be sold on accommodating terms, both as to price and time. Address me, Winterpock Post-office, Chesterfield County, Va. JAMES H. COX.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT FONDASBUSH, FULTON COUNTY, N. Y.—Eight miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad and nine miles from Johnstown, the County seat. There are three dwelling-houses on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. The farm contains 104 acres, all good tillable land with the exception of seven acres of woodland. It is well watered by springs, and a fine large stream of water runs through it. The land is free of stones, is a fine, rich soil, easily tilled, and under a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair, and it is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. The roads are good, and a plank road runs to Amsterdam. It is a fine, healthy country. One mile east is a large village containing about 1,600 inhabitants. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural purposes a more desirable farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles northwest from New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. There are two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle-stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. Eight head of stock, one horse, also carts, wagons, and agricultural implements will be sold with the property. Terms made easy. Address H. K. CORNING, Rye, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM OF 480 acres, 100 of which are in cultivation, situated on the turnpike, 4 miles from Parkersburgh, Virginia, and 1½ miles from the Ohio River. The orchard is very large and fine. Would be exchanged for good improved Brooklyn or New-York property. Parkersburgh is connected with Baltimore by railroad. Apply to W. M. LAPSLEY, No. 25 Nassau-st., room No. 19.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For Maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAP.—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 25 TO 30 acres, at Westfield, N. J., near dépôt. Price $3,500. House and out-buildings, with plenty of fruit on the place. Inquire of S. SAMIS, No. 65 Warren-st., second floor.

FRUIT FARM AT NYACK FOR SALE.—About 20 acres, with abundance of apples, pears, grapes, &c., and a fine river view. Also, other farms, cottages and country seats. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING a family consisting of wife, two children and servant, desires to rent, permanently, part of a house between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and 9th avs. Rent not to exceed $350. Address Box No. 2,276 General Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—THREE story, on or near the Heights, with modern improvements, by a private family, who will take good care of the premises. Address C. B., Box No. 3,862 New-York Post-office.

## HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 222 Bleecker-st., New-York.

## SHIPPING.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK! FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C. TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
For the better accommodation of passengers and shippers it has been decided to dispatch three steamers a week, thus affording shippers and passengers greater communication with the South.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave here on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. To be followed by the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15; and the MARION, Capt. FOSTER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE to SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 800 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

NOTICE.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
The steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Through tickets may be had for the following places:
New-York to
New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, 26; Albany, 24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, 21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$116
Second Cabin Passage....................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage..........$15 | Deck Passage..........$8
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New-Orleans | $39 75 | To Augusta, Ga. | $20 00 |
| To Mobile | 35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga. | 23 00 |
| To Montgomery | 25 00 | To Columbia, S. C. | 20 00 |
| To Nashville | 30 00 | To Charlotte, N. C. | 23 00 |
| To Memphis | 33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla. | 21 00 |
| To Knoxville | 27 00 | To Pilatka, Fla. | 23 00 |

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places, Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $23; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. Marshman, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Geo., Sept. 20. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, JOHN J. DYMOND, FRANCIS DUNCAN, JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Building Committee.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. [illegible], and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. [illegible].
LEAVE

| Harlem. | | Peck-slip. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 A. M. | 1 P. M. | 7 A. M. | 2:15 P. M. |
| 7 A. M. | 3 P. M. | 8 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. |
| 8 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. | 9:15 A. M. | 5:15 P. M. |
| 9 A. M. | 5:15 P. M. | 11 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. |
| 10:30 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 7:15 P. M. |

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE BRANCH PORT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednes. Sept. 7, | 3:30 P. M. | Wednes. Sept. 7, | 10 A. M. |
| Thursd. Sept. 8, | 3:30 P. M. | Thursd. Sept. 8, | 10:30 A. M. |
| Friday Sept. 9, | 3:30 P. M. | Friday Sept. 9, | 6 A. M. |
| Saturd. Sept. 10, | 3:30 P. M. | Saturd. Sept. 10, | 6:30 A. M. |
| Monday Sept. 12, | 3 P. M. | Monday Sept. 12, | 7 A. M. |
| Tuesd'y Sept. 13, | 3 P. M. | Tuesd'y Sept. 13, | 7 A. M. |
| Wednes. Sept. 14, | 3 P. M. | Wednes. Sept. 14, | 7 A. M. |
| Thursd. Sept. 15, | 3:30 P. M. | Thursd. Sept. 15, | 7 A. M. |
| Friday Sept. 16, | 4 P. M. | Friday Sept. 16, | [illegible] A. M. |
| Sunday Sept. 18, | 7 A. M. | Saturd. Sept. 17, | 7 A. M. |
| Monday Sept. 19, | 12:30 P. M. | Sunday Sept. 18, | 12 M. |
| Tuesd'y Sept. 20, | 1:30 P. M. | Tuesd'y Sept. 20, | 8 A. M. |
| Wednes. Sept. 21, | 2:30 P. M. | Wednes. Sept. 21, | 9 A. M. |
| Thursd. Sept. 22, | 3:30 P. M. | Thursd. Sept. 22, | 10 A. M. |
| Friday Sept. 23, | 4 P. M. | Friday Sept. 23, | 11 A. M. |
| Sunday Sept. 25, | 7 A. M. | Saturd. Sept. 24, | 6 A. M. |
| Monday Sept. 26, | 3 P. M. | Sunday Sept. 25, | [illegible] |
| Tuesd'y Sept. 27, | 3 P. M. | Tuesd'y Sept. 27, | 7 A. M. |
| Wednes. Sept. 28, | 3 P. M. | Wednes. Sept. 28, | 7 A. M. |
| Thursd. Sept. 29, | 3:30 P. M. | Thursd. Sept. 29, | 7 A. M. |

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, HOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| We'day Sept. 7, | 11 A. M. | Wed'ay Sept. 7, | 3 P. M. |
| Thurs. Sept. 8, | 12 M. | Th'day Sept. 8, | 4 P. M. |
| Friday Sept. 9, | 12:30 P. M. | Friday Sept. 9, | 4:30 P. M. |
| Saturd. Sept. 10, | 1:30 P. M. | Sat'day Sept. 10, | 5 P. M. |
| Sunday Sept. 11, | 7 A. M. | Sunday Sept. 11, | 2 P. M. |
| Mond'y Sept. 12, | 7:30 A. M. | Mo'day Sept. 12, | 2:30 P. M. |
| Tuesd'y Sept. 13, | 8 A. M. | Tu'day Sept. 13, | 3:30 P. M. |
| We'day Sept. 14, | 8 A. M. | Wed'ay Sept. 14, | 3:30 P. M. |
| Th'day Sept. 15, | 8 A. M. | Th'day Sept. 15, | 4 P. M. |
| Friday Sept. 16, | 9 A. M. | Friday Sept. 16, | 4:30 P. M. |
| Sat'day Sept. 17, | 10:30 A. M. | Mo'day Sept. 19, | 7 A. M. |
| Tuesd'y Sept. 20, | 9 A. M. | Tu'day Sept. 20, | 1 P. M. |
| Wed'ay Sept. 21, | 10:30 A. M. | Wed'ay Sept. 21, | 2:30 P. M. |
| Th'day Sept. 22, | 11 A. M. | Th'day Sept. 22, | 3 P. M. |
| Friday Sept. 23, | 12 M. | Friday Sept. 23, | 4 P. M. |
| Sat'day Sept. 24, | 3 P. M. | Mo'day Sept. 26, | 7 [illegible] |
| Tues'y Sept. 27, | 8 A. M. | Tu'day Sept. 27, | 2:30 P. M. |
| Wed'dy Sept. 28, | 8:30 A. M. | Wed'ay Sept. 28, | 2:30 P. M. |
| Th'day Sept. 29, | 8:30 A. M. | Th'day Sept. 29, | 4 P. M. |

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR AT ELIZAbethport, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1859. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VON KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, at 7:30, 9, and 11:45 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport at 6, 7:15, 8:45 and 11.27 A. M., and 2, 4, and 5:10 P. M. Time occupied in making trip, one hour. Fare, from New-York to Fair Grounds, and return, 40 cents. Passengers are landed within 20 feet of the main entrance to the fair grounds.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)—Fare 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7¼ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A. M.; 1½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains, 8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains, 4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains, 8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May [illegible], 1859. Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the East River Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM [illegible] 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. [illegible] as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Hudson 2:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8:45 A. M. and [illegible] 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill [illegible] M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, [illegible] and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about [illegible] minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. Through New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. [illegible] sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, [illegible]lip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For [illegible]mingdale, 10 A. M. 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Syosset, [illegible] M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

## AGRICULTURAL.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—THE Eighteenth Annual Fair of Queens County will be held at Hempstead on THURSDAY, Sept. [illegible]. Great show of horses, cattle, grain, fruit, flowers, &c. The cars will leave the Long Island Railroad Depot, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M., return in the afternoon. Address by WM. H. ONDERDONK, Esq., of Manhasset, at noon.
For entries, address to
JOHN HAROLD, Secretary, Hempstead.

## MEDICAL.

[illegible] DISEASE, RESULTING [illegible] indiscretions of youth, and the [illegible] effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. And at APOTHECARIES' HALL, Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhea, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 8 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages. Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhoea) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

WATSON'S PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES, At No. 512 Broadway, by the new French method, All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses, And Female Affections. Hours from 11 to 4, and 7 to 8, every day.

[illegible] WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES [illegible] confined his attention to diseases of a certain [illegible] which he has treated a large number of [illegible] success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is [illegible] to business. Dr. WATSON receives [illegible] separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 [illegible] 459 Broome-st., second block west of [illegible] SON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is [illegible] taneously in London and New-York, in the [illegible] which clearly explains the nature and mode of [illegible] of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different [illegible] treats, also, in full, of SPERMATORRHOEA, the [illegible] early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An[illegible] of a superior kind, and drawings of every [illegible]. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S [illegible] been written by a person of great practical [illegible] and we cordially recommend it."—Medical [illegible]. Sold by the author, as above; also, by [illegible] MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COR[illegible] can be consulted with confidence on private [illegible] at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., [illegible] Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above [illegible] years, and has treated with success cases [illegible] been given up and considered incurable by [illegible] of respectable standing in the profession. [illegible] and nervous debility treated on an entirely [illegible]. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York [illegible], and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas [illegible] each of the above Institutions may be seen in [illegible]. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those [illegible] been deceived by quack advertisements, nos[illegible], &c., can call on him with the certainty of [illegible] orably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, [illegible] to 9 P. M.

[illegible] ARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER[illegible] the only permanent and satisfactory cure of [illegible]. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting [illegible] WARD you will immediately experience that [illegible] himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the [illegible] provided for $1. Female diseases successfully [illegible]. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of [illegible]. Try them, all ladies in certain situations [illegible] No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre [illegible] so that patients never meet. Attendance [illegible]. Consultations gratis.

[illegible] ALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTI[illegible] Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston [illegible] (No. 139 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10½ to 2, [illegible] Sunday excepted. The author's reputation [illegible] specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., [illegible] by means exclusively his own, the re[illegible] immense experience. Recent cases of disease [illegible] mediately.

[illegible] REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC [illegible] XTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, [illegible] most certain. It makes a speedy and perma[illegible] without the least restriction in diet, drink or [illegible] change in application to business; many [illegible] in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the [illegible], No. 237 Broadway; and at No. 160 Fulton-[illegible] of William.

[illegible] TTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE [illegible] great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores [illegible] sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. [illegible] of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

[illegible] HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible] disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. [illegible] first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the [illegible] of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—[illegible] has for thirty years confined his attention [illegible] of a certain class, in which he has treated not [illegible] fifty thousand cases, without an instance of [illegible]. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, [illegible] certain diseases when regular treatment and all [illegible] remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction [illegible] habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in [illegible] in less than six hours. It roots out the poison [illegible] the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy [illegible] $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine [illegible] but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book [illegible] ing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse [illegible] indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored [illegible], portraying every feature and phase of di[illegible] the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted [illegible] of local as well as hereditary maladies, and [illegible] only safe and infallible remedy for expunging [illegible] of the virus from the system.

## DENTISTRY.

[illegible] AN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR[illegible] OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST [illegible] OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of [illegible] entirely prevented by my new method of filling, [illegible] warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously re[illegible] sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted [illegible]; and new sets in handsome style. VIN[illegible] BATE, Dentist, 830 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPER[illegible], NO. 7 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will [illegible] at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M., for 350 [illegible] Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts [illegible] the county, the ton to be calculated at [illegible]. Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling [illegible] cut and split for use. The said Coal and [illegible] delivered at such times and places as the [illegible] designate. The Committee reserve the [illegible] any and all proposals.

PETER P. VOORHIS, ISAAC BELL, Jr., WM. M. TWEED, WM. R. STEWART, ORISON BLUNT, } Committee.

[illegible] TORS' NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF [illegible] firm of PERSSE & BROOKS are requested [illegible] meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible], at 12 M., at the office of the Persse & [illegible] Works, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York, to [illegible] respecting the future management of [illegible] mills at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.
[illegible], Sept. 3, 1859.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] STURGES & DOUGLASS AGAINST KNAPP [illegible] BRIGGS, OF THE WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD, AND OTHERS.—In Chancery, Bennington County, [illegible] Vermont.—Whereas, by an order of the honorable Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, made at the term thereof holden, for the County of Bennington, on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1859, on motion of Knapp & Briggs, Trustees, the undersigned theretofore appointed special masters in this cause, were further directed to ascertain and report to said Court what parties or persons are, and were at the time of the commencement of this suit, the holders and owners of the bonds secured by the first mortgage of the Western Vermont Railroad, and were authorized by said order to give notice, by advertisement to all such bondholders, to [illegible] before said masters, at a time to be specified, the bonds they hold respectively, or proper evidence of the ownership thereof. And whereas, such bondholders (being in interest in this suit) were by said order required [illegible] notice to present such bonds or evidence in conformity therewith; the undersigned hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose of receiving such evidence at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Bardwell House, in Rutland, Vermont, on the [illegible] day of November, 1859, at the same hour, and all holders of the bonds above-mentioned are hereby notified and required to present the same in conformity [illegible], before the undersigned on one of said days. Dated at Rutland this 30th of August, A. D. 1859.
BENJ. H. SMALLEY, [illegible] BRAINARD, DUGALD STEWART, } Special Masters in Chancery.
[illegible] PHELPS, Solicitor for Trustees.

[illegible] NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN AP[illegible] the discharge of an insolvent from his [illegible] to the provisions of the 3d article of the [illegible] 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised [illegible] G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in [illegible] of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and [illegible] of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and [illegible] member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. No[illegible] published the 17th day of June, 1859. Cred[illegible] cause before William C. Thompson, County [illegible] Jefferson County, at his office in Water[illegible] 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock [illegible]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION [illegible] HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York, [illegible] Notice first published Aug. 16, 1859.—Creditors to [illegible] before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the [illegible] of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of [illegible], 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent, [illegible] No. 169 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE [illegible] of the County of New-York, notice is [illegible] to all persons having claims against EMILY [illegible] HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Jauncey-court, No. 43 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible]

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

[illegible] SALE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WINSLOW, Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the

PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION-HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

*First*—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

*Second*—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi-annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000, with like interest, from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the 1st of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and having the effect of judgments.

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition *the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the* United States, or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New-York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, or mortgages upon unincumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property.) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named, (if of undoubted permanent value,) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

*Third*—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute *his* bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of *sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent.* per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, (except *those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker* at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same, from the time they sever*ally became due until the day of sale. He will also be* required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100,000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

*Fourth*—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments, for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $180,500, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $3,025, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3,500, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

*Fifth*—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the time of the several installments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other third mortgage bonds. The two classes of third mortgage bonds referred to in this and the third specification embrace in the aggregate 600 bonds of $1,000 each.

*Sixth*—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from this non-compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale, and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

August 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

SATTERLEE & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, Offer to INVESTMENT BUYERS, at private sale, a line of FIRST-CLASS Insurance Stocks, comprising the following Companies:
Lots divided to suit purchasers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Etna, | Lamar, |
| American, | Lenox, |
| Arctic, | Lorillard, |
| Beekman, | Manhattan, |
| Brevoort, | Market, |
| City, | Mechanics and Traders', |
| Clinton, | Mercantile, |
| Commercial, | Metropolitan, |
| Commonwealth, | National, |
| Corn Exchange, | New World, |
| Empire City, | New-York Fire and Marine, |
| Excelsior, | Park, |
| Exchange, | People's, |
| Firemen's Fund, | Relief, |
| Fulton, | Republic, |
| Goodhue, | Resolute, |
| Greenwich, | Rutgers, |
| Grocers', | Security, |
| Harmony, | United States, |
| Home, | Washington, |
| Howard, | Williamsburgh City, |
| Humboldt, | American Exchange, |
| Jersey City, | Columbian Marine, |
| Knickerbocker, | Mercantile Mutual, |
| Lafayette, | Great Western Marine. |

Also, a choice variety of CITY and RAILWAY BONDS and DIVIDEND-PAYING INVESTMENT STOCKS at the market prices.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, or at private sale, on commission.
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, H. A. BOSTWICK, H. T. ARNOLD, SATTERLEE & CO., Bankers and Commission Stock Brokers, No. 49 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. Co., New-York, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., [illegible] letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

PARTIES WHO ARE ASSOCIATED IN [illegible] establishing a first-class Marine Insurance Company, would be pleased to receive proposals from gentlemen of experience in the business of underwriting with the view of selecting officers and filling positions. Communications, with particulars, and the amount of stock that could possibly be influenced in a first-class company, will be treated with strict confidence. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 2,707 Post-office.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON [illegible] per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS $1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FRANCE, | BELGIUM, | ITALY, |
| GREAT BRITAIN, | SPAIN, | GERMANY, |
| IRELAND, | PORTUGAL, | RUSSIA, |
| HOLLAND, | SWITZERLAND, | SWEDEN; |
| | ALSO OF | |
| ATHENS, | CONSTANTINOPLE, | ALEXANDRIA, |
| CAIRO, | BEYROUT, | JERUSALEM, |
| | &c., &c. | |

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

## INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the salesroom No. 98 Washington-st., in the City of Hoboken, the three-story brick dwellings and stores, Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Bloomfield-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 6th-st., in the City of Hoboken. The above-mentioned property is well located, for either business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the ferries; thus affording to those seeking a permanent residence, or to capitalists, a safe and profitable investment. Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; forty per cent. in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 98 Washington-st., Hoboken; or at No. 29 Barclay-st., New-York, up stairs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an invoice of 2,000 French and German oil-paintings; also, paintings attached to glass, of superior quality, in rich gilt frames, and of various subjects, just received from Europe; can be examined on *Monday.*

AT PRIVATE SALE.
A beautiful collection of modern oil-paintings, by *some of the most celebrated foreign artists, now on exhibition* in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., at private sale only. They will be offered extremely low, as the *proprietor is desirous of returning to Europe.*
The public are invited to examine them.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Bank sts.; lot 22 feet in width by 75 feet in depth. The improvements consist of a four-story brick house on the corner and a four-story brick house on the rear, finished with modern improvements. Being a corner and improved so as to produce a large rental, this property presents a very desirable opportunity for investment.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SEPT. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, *dining-room and chamber furniture; alsochairs, tête-à-têtes*, lounges, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, library and secretary bookcases, washstands, wardrobes, oil-cloths, *oil-paintings, mirrors, China and silver-plated ware*, husk and hair mattresses, oak and enameled chamber suites, &c., &c. Housekeepers and others will find this *sale worthy of their attention*. Catalogues now ready.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising sofas, chairs, centre, side, and sofa tables; mahogany and other bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, wardrobes, cook-stove, China and glassware, hand-worked lace curtains, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture, &c., of a family removing from Hoboken. Parlor suites, bureaus, washstands, dining-room, hall, and other carpets, beds and bedding, toilet, China, glass, and other ware, 100 trunks, 60 valises and contents, together with all the chamber furniture of a hotel.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st; fresh seasonable goods. Also, 300 cases men's, boys' and youths' thick and kip half-welt and double-sole boots.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT NO. 30 SEVENTH-STREET, near 3d-av., will be sold at auction all the furniture, piano-forte, carpets, looking-glasses, clocks, silver, crockery and glass ware, bedding, &c., &c., contained in the private dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Comprising almost every variety of Fall and Winter goods. Also, a large line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE. CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S IRON WORKS, Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

TO BLACKSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND PLUMBERS.—LAUBACH'S Patent Tew Irons or Forge Backs. Superior to all others. A great saving of fuel and labor; 10,000 of them in daily constant use. For sale at No. 46 Eldridge-st. N. P. LABARTE.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL-rods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

## MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, General Agent, No. 129 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES, Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 129 Broadway, N. Y.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
CROWDED HOUSES GREET THE NEW COMEDY OF
WORLD AND STAGE.
WORLD AND STAGE.
WORLD AND STAGE.
EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, AND ALL THE WEEK.
WORLD AND STAGE
with the following excellent cast:
Fanny Kelly (a celebrated actress)....Miss Laura Keene
Lady Castlecrag (her sister)....Ada Clifton
Miss Lipgiue....Mary Wells
Hetty Stubbs....Marion McCarthy
(with the beautiful song, "Cherry Ripe.")
Lady Fanny Gabble....Mrs. Mark Smith
Hon. Mrs. Cruickshanks....Miss Deland
Trimmer....Miss Florence Bell
Hon. Harry Malpas....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Sir Norman Castlecrag....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Leonard Ashton....Mr. H. F. Daly
Bussard....Mr. F. A. Vincent
Daniel Dewlap....Mr. W. H. Stephens
Colonel Gabble....Mr. J. A. Smith
Sir Dassey Browser....Mr. C. Peters
Morceau....Mr. C. Wheatleigh

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &C., &C.
ACT FIRST.
THE PARK AT WESTLAND MANOR.
An oleaginous compound and a dangerous cognomen—A pardonable curiosity—Unsatisfactory satisfaction—The Monroe doctrine as applied to crinoline—An intruder—Trouble in the camp—Contemplated assault and battery—Equivocation—Another seeker after the mysterious unknown—A slight acknowledgment—Honest rusticity dumbfounded—An appeal to the horsepond—A distinguished dramatic artiste—An unfledged dramatist—Conflicting sentiments—Practice against precept—The WORLD AND STAGE.
ART WORSHIPPED. ITS MINISTER DESPISED.
A review of the past—An insolvent parent—A noble house falls under the hammer—A sister's marriage—Pride will not eat the bread of charity.
THE WORLD RENOUNCED FOR THE SANCTUARY OF THE STAGE.
Is she less worthy for her vocation?—Love, born of pity, the hand-maiden of woman's sorrow—A sister's yearnings—A noble foe.
ART AGAINST PREJUDICE.
A new play accepted—A heart struggle—Flies about the honey pot—A great original and an animated photograph—*$40 plain, $50 colored*—A coat endangered—A serpent in human form, whose powers of fascination are in danger from want of exercise—Two strings to one bow—The artiste—An heir apparent to the throne of love—Devotion to art from a new source—The artiste—Not being vocal, declines the instrumentation of the
PERAMBULATING BUDGET OF SONGS.
Honest rusticity again—An exponent of primitive P. R. principles—A stout friend, but no gentleman—Gentility at a discount—A hasty exodus—Dewlap in a state of eruption—An orthodox opinion jeopardized—A sudden departure resolved upon—Childhood's recollections—Company from the Manor House—Information wanted—The plebeian proclivities of a pillar of the nobility in check—A model of propriety—The charity of the unknown—Precipitation retarded—Honest rusticity—A dumb witness—A weasel not caught asleep—A bolt, and a fast one—The value of a gardener's opinion of the
EXOTICS OF SOCIETY.
The benefit of the doubt goes to the prisoner at the bar of an exclusive opinion—To get within the pale of society it is necessary to kick the bucket of prejudice over—Master and man—An objectionable suit and an unwilling suitor—An agreeably surprising surprise, not altogether unexpected to one party at least—An approach to the decencies of life, as considered by the disciple of Dr. Tight—An missary at work at an emolument of more kicks than half-pence—Propriety indulges in a little coquetry—A meeting to be avoided—A device of the *enemy—An agonizing suspense—The revelation*—an actress—Propriety horrified—Exemplary charity dwindles down to contemptible hypocrisy—The artiste again—*A noble lady's sister—The line of limit—The equator* of social distinction an imaginary line—A relationship appealed from—Prospective contamination—A shocking *affair—The last kick—A note delivered by male, with* the (postal) stamp of suspicion—Honest rusticity expresses a willingness to go to the end of the world, and further—probably on the Archimedean lever of friendship that moves the earth—A sister's resolve, though family ties be trodden down by callous hearts.
ONE TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD KIN.
End of Act First.
ACT SECOND.
THE ARTIST'S HOME.
Fine feathers make fine birds—A lady's boudoir converted into a private post-office—Miss Hetty's charms at a discount—An unloved chambermaid blooming alone—A new phase of honest rusticity—New opinions—Artistic enthusiasm—a good fellow—Love a necessary adjunct—One in the sum total of human happiness—A calm but savage disquisition—Billetdoux—A special detective *with an eye to the back stairs and the area gate*—Important business—Secrets—A sentimental parting.
CHERRY RIPE! CHERRY RIPE!
*Fanny—Reflections—A thoughtless frivolity not guilt*—A welcome visitor—Anxious interest—The ladder of love, with the rounds of affection and esteem—Lovers and husbands—Possession an implied security—Unread epistles—Daniel again—A hearty grip from a hand in training—A transplanted system of questionable tendency—Its reprehension—An art traitor—Applause that is dearest—A fine scheme frustrated—Smiles and tears—More secrets—Confidence, a lover's first virtue—Jealousy—Daniel's mission accomplished—A young woman who knows what's what—The last wink—An intruder—The man again—A casual acquaintance renewed—T'other gosling come again—Honest rusticity reverts to first principles—A delicate on delicate ground—Rustic friendship meets no encouragement—A troublesome delivery—A speedy reply, but an unsatisfactory one—My friend, not master—The tailor assailed—A noble visitant—Another casual acquaintance renewed—Exemplary abstinence—The advantage of being closely veiled—Fear of the world's opinion—Reconciliation—The
BRINK OF A PRECIPICE!—WHO STANDS ON IT?
Innocent flirtation—Publicly a jest, privately a crime—Wavering principles. The
WORLD'S GUARDIANSHIP!
The pardoner needs pardon most—A tie nigh sundered—The beam being removed, the mote becomes visible—Virtue, trembling on its pedestal, takes
SANCTUARY AT THE ALTAR OF A SISTER'S LOVE!
The disrupt tie reunited—Fetters—A regretted correspondence—The ruse of safety—An address wanted—A slight mistake in the person—An invitation dispatched—Suspicions—More secrets—Information deferred—The perambulating budget of songs again—Vanity at fault—A fascinating creature—The most extraordinary woman of the age—A combination of virtues—A supposititious conquest—Devotion—A man who never loved but one woman—Feminine caprice—An exacting demand—The ruse nearly successful—Unexpected appearance of the ally, and
OVERTHROW OF THE ALLIED POWERS.
The dispatches still in the enemy's possession—Malpas between two fires—A secret nearly betrayed—Subterfuge and palliation—A demand for letters refused, as is the case at all well-regulated post-offices—Lady Castlecrag's departure—Malpas served with a "ne exeat" at the front door, and strongly recommended to try the back stairs—A key wanting—Malpas solus—Lady Castlecrag's return—A husband in waiting—The left wing of the allied force in danger—The trap sprung—The beginning of the enemy's triumph—Unexpected visitors—More wordly opinions—Propriety's curiosity satisfied—The right wing of the Allies surprised—The retreat cut off—A state of interesting uncertainty—T'other gosling once more—In search of a friend—Hasty testimony—To prove too much is to prove nothing—The one way left—Another interested party—Unexpected appearance of Fanny—Suspicion removed—A slight repudiation.
THE LION IN DANIEL'S DEN!
The savior a destroyer—Events becoming more complicated—An honest opinion—A sudden departure—Ample cause for Dr. Tight's jollification—Another accuser—Honest rusticity stands forth for the defence—The deceit of appearances—A remuneration—Daniel's remorse—Fanny's agony—
—ONE SAVED—ANOTHER LOST!
A heart struggle—A soft heart and a soft head—Nature's utter prostration—
THE O'ER CHARGED HEART CAN BEAR NO MORE.
End of act second.
ACT THIRD.
THE HOTEL AT PAU, IN THE PYRENEES.
Nobility in close quarters—A landlord's complaisance—New phase in the English language—Apartments wanted—A change for another party proposed—An escape from bankruptcy—An invalid—Impetuous reasoning—Remorse—Propriety elated—A large fund of delight from a small source—Celebrated personages—Followers and pursuers—A traitor in the camp—Small fry—Unknown men of letters—An old, but humble friend—An embarrassing interview—Sisterly inquiries—A lady's compliance—A proper sense of duty—Abnegation of honest rusticity, and assumption of foreign habits—The tail of a diminutive rat not perceptible—A "femme de chambre" as a test medium.
FRENCH WITHOUT A MASTER.
"Ici on parle Francaise."
Propriety shocked—Distinguished arrivals—A select coterie—Frightful stories of low people—Strange source of delight—A sleeping beauty—A mocking bird—Interrupted conversational powers—Original and photograph once more—A cold reception—Trimmer's information—Intercepted correspondence—A secret discovered—A proffered rescue—Sudden thoughts—Propriety enraptured—A heartrending calamity—A similarity removed—A blessed interruption—A moonlight ride proposed—A delicate undertaking—An interruption—A strange finger in the pie—Petit larceny—Love's treasure—More intercepted correspondence—Under a delusion—The sublime effusions of Murray's handbook recommended to a lady's perusal—Naughty Bux—Susceptible propriety—The mystic hour of eleven—An old paper—A strange paragraph—A positive denial—The artiste again—A perplexing Predicament—Slander at work—Lady Castlecrag's sister—Forced gayety—Working a somnolent oracle.
THE RUBICON OF FALSEHOOD PASSED!
A SISTER DENIED
The Fetters forged—The Victim Enthralled—The Bondage of the Soul—A Silent Coward—Propriety's Testimony—An Unexpected Event.
THE CHAMPION OF TRUTH.
Slander and Slanderers Rebuked—Justice and Truth against Calumnious Libel—Insult for Insult—A Heart Question—A Vote of Thanks—A Host of Nobodies—Recriminations—Remorse—The Unseen Witness—A Denouement Wanted—Fanny—Affection Crushed—A Guardian Angel—Master and Man—Eyes and Ears in Active Service—A Clear Field—Desired Information—I Heard a Voice—A Guide Wanted—A Denouement Found—A Horrifying Thought—A Cold Shiver—Reconnoitering—All Quick—The Promised Guide—The Exclusiveness of Fashion Invaded—Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation—Expectancy—Propriety under a cloud—A strange event—Apparent Ubiquity—A slight misunderstanding—One Piece of Mind given for another Peace of Mind restored—The reflection of shame—A Ruined Husband—Temptation—A friend at hand—An implied threat—Reason—The letters.
THEY SHALL BE YOURS.
NO! THEY ARE MINE!
An enemy disarmed—A witness for the defence introduced—Another danger threatens a noble reputation—The Testimony of Fanny's innocence—The evidence destroyed.
A SISTER'S SACRIFICE!
Honor given to the buffets of the world—Leonard's forgiveness.
LOVE'S RECONCILIATION.
A plot discovered—A nervous temperament shocked—A sense of shame—The promise—An anxious inquirer—Another witness—Explanations—Daniel's testimony—Propriety's elopement revealed—Sir Norman slightly astonished—"Tisn't all snow that's plastered white—The mortgagee—A noble deed—Prejudice vanquished—An irruption—Propriety and her gosling—Married, but not settled—A sister acknowledged—An error repaired—The BARRIER OF PREJUDICE DESTROYED.
NO OTHER PIECE WILL BE PERFORMED.
Dress circle seats may be secured ONE WEEK in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MME. GASSIER.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 8. There will be two regular ticket offices—up town at the [illegible] of Music, and down town at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st. There will likewise be two branch ticket offices at Breusing's and Hall & Son's music stores.
Tickets and seats may likewise be had at the [illegible]
NOTICE.—The sale for Thursday's Opera commences on Wednesday. The sale for Friday's Opera commences on Thursday. Matinée tickets may be had at all the ticket offices, the hotels and principal music stores commencing on Thursday.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock,
First appearance of the great cantatrice,
MADAME GASSIER,
in Bellini's popular Opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
will sing for the first time these two years, his great *rôle* of ELVINO. Signor AMODIO as the Count.
The sale of seats for Madame GASSIER'S first appearance commences this morning at 8 o'clock.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock,
Second appearance of
MADAME ADELAIDE CORTESI
in her great *rôle* of
NORMA.
First appearance of the favorite Tenor,
SIGNOR STEFANI, AS POLLIONE.
First appearance of
MADAME STRAKOSCH AND SIGNOR JUNCA.
The sale of seats for Norma commences on Wednesday.
On FRIDAY, Sept. 16,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA.
Second appearance of
MADAME GASSIER,
First appearance of
SIGNOR GASSIER.
BRIGNOLI as Almaviva, AMODIO as Basilio.
On Saturday next, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA DOUBLE MATINEE,
In which all the great artists of the present unequaled combination will appear.
Mme. CORTESI, Mme. GASSIER, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI and STEFANI,
AMODIO, GASSIER and JUNCA.
Orchestra and Chorus of 100 Performers.
The following immense attraction will be offered:
The entire Opera (without abridgment) of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, by Mme. GASSIER.
The splendid and highly-dramatic fourth act of
IL TROVATORE, by Mme. CORTESI.
Including the celebrated MISERERE, and the last act of
LA TRAVIATA,
Including the dying scene and the "Gran Dio," by Mme. CORTESI.
AN ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL FORCE OF 100 MUSICIANS,
under the direction of....MAX MARETZEK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Many persons not having been able to obtain seats for the first night of
IL POLIUTO or I MARTIRI,
this celebrated opera will be repeated on Monday next.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The departure of the two prime donne for Boston—where they will appear on Monday, Sept. 26—and shortly after for Havana, precludes the possibility of extending the number of performances; but brief as the season must be, it will still be managed with all the liberality, care and strict attention to details that have won for the New-York Academy of Music the undisputed reputation of being the first musical establishment in America.
Contrary to the system usually adopted on the occasion of the opening of a season—in reserving important features for the latter part, and in engaging one single artist for a round of characters—it will combine at its very commencement, the attraction of two of the first vocalists of the day, such as Mesdames CORTESI and GASSIER are admitted to be, with that of the above-mentioned list of artists, who, for the first time, will be united in one and the same Company, to which will be added an orchestra and chorus, equally distinguished for their numbers as for their careful training, rendered still more perfect through frequent rehearsals during the Summer recess.
Another feature of importance in the present series *will be the reappearance of the favorite and much admired*
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
*who, being in a fair way of recovery, will most probably* sing at least one night.
In view of the unusual exertions made, the large expenses attending the engagements of the artists—rendered still heavier through the briefness of the season—the Directors confidently rely upon a liberal patronage, which they will endeavor to deserve.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, AT ONE.
MADAME CORTESI, MADAME GASSIER,
MADAME STRAKOSCH,
SIG. BRIGNOLI, SIG. STEFANI,
SIG. AMODIO, SIG. GASSIER.
The entire opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
The splendid fourth act of
IL TROVATORE,
Including the celebrated MISERERE.
The last act of
LA TRAVIATA,
Including the Grand Dio and the dying scene.
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
The doors will be opened at 12 o'clock.
Admission ONE DOLLAR to all parts.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
The whole of the Academy of Music will be thrown open to the public, who have the privilege of occupying any seat they choose.
Admission....One Dollar.
SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
On an immense scale of splendor and brilliancy, at which
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS, WITHOUT EXCEPTION,
Forming the present unequaled combination, will appear in some of their greatest characters.
The Matinee will commence with the entire Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MADAME GASSIER,
In her great *rôle* of Lucia.
Sig. STEFANI as EDGARDO.
Sig. GASSIER as ASHTON.
To be followed by the fourth act of
IL TROVATORE.
MADAME CORTESI
In her great *rôle* of Leonora.
Sig. BRIGNOLI as MANRICO.
Mad. STRAKOSCH as AZUCENA.
Sig. AMODIO as COUNT DE LUNA.
To conclude with the last act of
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame CORTESI....as....Violetta
Sig. BRIGNOLI and Sig. AMODIO.
The most extensive preparations having been made to make
THIS GALA MATINEE
one of extraordinary brilliancy, it can be reasonably supposed that from the great numbers of strangers, in addition to the usual patrons from the City and neighborhood, an immense crowd will attend. With a view, therefore, to facilitate the sale of tickets,
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:
The box office at the Academy of Music.
The down town ticket office at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
MUSIC STORES.
Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis, Nunns & Clark.
HOTELS.
The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the Lafarge House, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
BROOKLYN.
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY,
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12½ o'clock. The Matinee will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The Entre Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRA NOTICE.
MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock, second night of
IL POLIUTO, OR THE MARTYRS.
The public are respectfully informed that many strangers not having been able to obtain seats on the first night of
IL POLIUTO,
it will be repeated on Monday next. The regular sale for "Il Poliuto" will commence on Saturday. Orders, however, may be received at the box office of the Academy on Thursday and Friday.
PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.—THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) "LA SOMNAMBULA," by Mad. GASSIER. To-morrow, (Thursday,) "NORMA," by Mad. CORTESI. On Friday, "THE BARBER OF SEVILLE," by Mad. and Sig. GASSIER. On Saturday, GALA MATINEE—"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," "IL TROVATORE" and "LA TRAVIATA," by Mad. GASSIER, Mad. CORTESI, and all the other great artists (without exception) of the recent unequaled combination.

MR. WALLACK,
Has the honor to announce that
HIS THEATRE
Will very shortly commence its
WINTER SEASON,
Under his own Management,
with an entirely
NEW FIVE ACT
C O M E D Y,
Written expressly for the occasion,
in which the following
ACKNOWLEDGED FIRST-RATE ARTISTS
WILL APPEAR:
MRS. HOEY,
MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. VERNON,
MRS. WALCOTT,
MRS. TREE, &c., &c.
MR. W. R. BLAKE,
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOTT,
MR. DYOTT,
MR. YOUNG, &c. &c.
NEW SCENERY.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE
MUSIC.

NOW OPEN,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 13TH-ST.
THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
including specimens by Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Couture, Ed. Frere, Muller, Lambinet, Ward, Wallis, Hook, Frost, Linnell, Millais, &c., &c.
(Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.)
Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 10 cents.
ROBERT CROFTS, Manager.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
THIS EVENING, Sept. 14,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP, ARTHUR NAPOLEON, Madame ZIMMERMAN, Sig. TAFFANELLI, CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Admittance 50 cents.

F. B. HELMSMULLER
Has returned from Newport, R. I., with his well-known GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, and is now again prepared to furnish during the coming season the best and most fashionable music (concert or dansante) for private parties, weddings, sociables, receptions, &c., with any number and kind of instruments that may be desired.
Orders received only at No. 121 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—JUST ARRIVED, THE ARAB GIANT! Nearly 7½ feet high—21 years old, and weighing 417 pounds! WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON at 3, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN; or, THE PHANTOM SHIP. Vanderdecken, Captain of the Phantom Ship, Mr. E. F. Taylor; Capt. Peppercoal, Mr. Bridgman. After which the HAUNTED CHAMBER. The gnarled Trunk of that ancient tree from the Mount of Olives; the family of Anacondas; the Happy Family, &c., to be seen without additional charge. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents; Parquet Seats, 13 cents extra.

## AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
[illegible] pages, [illegible] of Music, weekly, [illegible]
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT,
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALOON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND," everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising [illegible] Nos., of 384 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $3 [illegible] apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS
Dedicated to the culture of
COMEDY,
MUSIC,
BALLET,
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
This establishment, newly constructed and designed from plans and designs furnished by Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, will be opened on
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, SEPT. 14.
The doors will be opened at 7½ o'clock, precisely.
The entertainments will commence at 8 with a new domestic drama in a fairy frame called
DOT,
representing Charles Dickens' beautiful story, "The Cricket on the Hearth." The characters will be sustained by the following artists:
John Peerybingle....Mr. Harry Pearson
Dot, (his wife)....Miss Agnes Robertson
In which character she will sing the ballad "Auld Robin Gray."
Tilly Slowboy { A charity girl who takes care of the baby, } Mrs. Wood
In which character she will sing "My first love was a butcher boy."
Caleb Plummer....(a toy-maker)....Mr. J. Jefferson
Bertha....(his blind daughter)....Miss Sara Stevens
Edward Plummer....(his son)....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mrs. Fielding { reduced in circumstances in consequence of a crisis in the indigo trade. } Mrs. Blake
May Fielding. (Edward's sweetheart). Mrs. J. H. Allen
Tackleton....{ a toy-merchant, master to Caleb. } Mr. T. B. Johnston
Characters in the Fairy Prologue:
Fairies of the old school, much reduced in circumstances, proud of their family, but not above complaint:
Oberon....Miss Secor
Titania....Miss Fielding
Puck....Miss Gimber
Ariel....Miss Clinton
"Latter day" Fairies, strong, hard-working and useful little things, not at all proud:
Home....Miss Barnett
Kettle....Miss Shaw
Handle....Miss Denham
The Bucket....Miss Burke
The drop curtain, representing Aristophanes reading one of his comedies, near the city, at the sinking of the sun, has been designed and painted by Mr. RUSSELL SMITH.
ACT I. The first scene, a wood near Dot's Cottage, has been painted by Mr. HAYES (late of the Boston Theatre). The second scene, the interior of Dot's Cottage, by Mr. HAWTHORNE.
ACT II. First scene, a Village, by Mr. HAYES. Second scene, Caleb's Cottage and Tackleton's House, by Mr. HAYES.
ACT III. Dot's Cottage.
To conclude with the amusing farce,
BOBTAIL AND WAGTAIL.
Bobtail....Mr. J. Jefferson
Mrs. Bobtail....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Wagtail....Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Wagtail....Mrs. Sara Stevens
Langdon....Mr. Harrison
Nancy....Miss Morton
Nurse....Miss Barnett
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquette....50 cents
Family Circle....25 cents
Orchestra Stalls....One Dollar
Private Boxes....Seven Dollars.
Box Office is open daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. After 7, and until the opening of the doors, tickets of admission may always be obtained at the Box Office, but no seats can be secured after 7 P. M.
When the theatre is full notice will be placed at the entry. No seats will be allowed to occupy the alleyways and passages, such a practice being deemed inconsistent with the comfort and satisfaction of the audience.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1859.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE MAGIC PILLS.
Received last evening with ROARS OF LAUGHTER and THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
Last week but two of the great and renowned
RAVELS,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Last week but two of
MARIA HENNECART, MISS FRANCIS, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA, and the Company.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Young America, and other artists.
LA PRIMA DONNA.
Maria Hennecart, Miss Francis and the Ballet Company.
THE MAGIC PILLS.
Dandini Grinaldo....Gabriel Ravel
Colorado....Francois Ravel
Elvira....Miss Francis
The Frog....Young America

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1859.
The performances will commence with the Play of
INGOMAR;
OR, THE BARBARIAN.
Mr. J. E. Nagle, Ingomar | Mr. E. W. Edwards, Polydor
Miss C. Cappell, Parthenia | Mrs. E. France....Actea.
After which, the Comic Pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
Jack Snoozle....Mr. G. L. Fox.
Concluding with the charming Comedietta of
WIFE FOR AN HOUR.
Bamboozle, Mr. Hanley | Lady Meadows, Mrs. France.
PRICES—Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Colored Boxes, 25 cents.

HOME AGAIN.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS
APPEAR EVERY EVENING AT THEIR
OLD HOMESTEAD,
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
EPH. HORN AND THE OTHER FAVORITES WILL OFFER A BILL REPLETE WITH FUN AND NOVELTY. NEW SONGS, GLEES, CHORUSES, SPECIAL ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., WILL BE GIVEN IN A STYLE
PECULIARLY THEIR OWN.
DOORS OPEN AT 7;
TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS 25 CENTS;
CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS, 12 CENTS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.
No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.,
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.
Many new paintings have been added to their gallery, which contains the most beautiful pieces of modern art.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
The above elegant Hall will be to let after the 5th of November next for Fairs, Lectures, Concerts, Balls, Readings, or any other respectable entertainment. The size of the Hall is 200 by 60 feet. Apply on the premises.

CARL HUBNER'S
EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.
This beautiful picture is now on free exhibition.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

THE PAINTING GALLERY, AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE—5th-av., (corner of [illegible] st., Murray Hill.)—In compliance with numerous requests from citizens and strangers, this gallery will be opened to the public daily, from 11 to 5 o'clock, for one week, previous to the opening of the Institution Sept. [illegible]
Visitors will have opportunity to view the Central Hall, the Library Room, the Painting Gallery, containing the original "Voyage of Life," by Cole, and the Philosophical Apparatus.
Cards of admission (25 cents,) for the benefit of the library) may be obtained at the Institution, No. 7 Union-square, at Crowen's and Randolph's, Broadway, and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the St. Nicholas and the Astor House.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open DAY and EVENING. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THIRD ANNUAL GAMES OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB.—The above interesting and athletic games will take place on THURSDAY, the 15th September, at JONES' WOODS, commencing at 9½ o'clock. Admission—Gentlemen, 25 cents; Ladies and Children free. For further particulars see handbills.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; [illegible] 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

## EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO FISHING BANKS.—THE sea-steamer CROTON will leave for the Fishing Banks (if pleasant) on MONDAY, Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, starting from James-slip at 7:45; Spring-st., 8:00; Pier No. 4 North River, 8 o'clock. Fare for excursion 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN BILSBY, No. 3 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 129 6th-av., between [illegible]

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

## FROM WASHINGTON

The Loss of 1855—The Attack of the Sioux and of San Juan—American Citizens in the Prussian Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York, have taken the specie—$1,100,000—of the Loss of 1855.

Commodore WM. MCKEAN has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lord LYONS, in his interview with Secretary CASS this morning, expressed confidence in the amicable settlement of the Northwestern question.

Senor MARO left this afternoon for New-York.

[FROM THE REPORTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The State Department has received information from our Minister at Berlin that Christian Ruhle, an American naturalized citizen, who had been conscripted by force to enter the Hanoverian army, has been discharged from the service.

Flag-officer MAYO, commanding of the Pacific Squadron, writes to that Department that Capt. KEARNY, of the Cyane, informs him that he should leave off the coast of California, in the course of a month, for the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Mazatlan and Mexico, as her north-ward cruise has been completed.

It has been received here that the steamer Prometheus, and Mary Frances, on San Juan River, Nicaragua, were seized for debt.

The America Fire Company, of Philadelphia, are meeting marked attentions, especially from our citizens. They are now entertained by Col. FLY. On visiting the Executive mansion to-day they were warmly received by the President, who kindly responded to the presentation address, and to which Gen. CASS responded. They visit Mount Vernon to-morrow.

A large mass of correspondence has been received from Gen. HARNEY relative to the San Juan Island dispute, embracing copies of his correspondence with Gov. DOUGLAS.

There is no probability of the return of Gen. JESUP to Washington, but the Nicaraguan Legation will remain in charge of Señor MORENA, the Costa Rican Minister.

[illegible] Alliance Convention, today, was not numerously attended, but many of its most active advocates were present. A lengthy address to the public, and a series of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the evils of the liquor traffic, approving the Prohibitory law, and urging a stronger combination of the Temperance element of the State, both morally and politically. Gen. WM. MAY, who presided, in a brief opening speech said, twenty-seven ago he attended his first Temperance meeting, and since that time he had ever endeavored to promote the interests of the holy cause of Temperance, by precept and encouragement, and, most of all, by his example. He had seen in twenty-seven years past something of our country, and had seen much of the blasting influence of intemperance. He had seen the finest and strongest intellects, both from North and South, legislating under the influence of intoxicating drinks, and had stood by the graves of many warm-hearted, noble and generous friends, whose lives had been shortened by an indulgence in the use of alcohol.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the capture of Quebec, and the death of Gen. WOLFE, was observed to-day by the Historical and Genealogical Society. The Representatives' Hall in the State House was appropriated for the occasion. The Hon. LORENZO SABINE delivered a highly interesting historical address on the events connected with the final overthrow of the French power in North America.

[illegible] Dollars.

At 9 o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in [illegible] and from there it extended along the entire block, destroying Morse Building, occupied by Acknurst, auctioneers; Sherwoods, blank store; H. Y. Mott, spice dealer; Chamberlain, glove store; Hunter, flour store; Taylor, flour store; and Whytal, shoe store. On Gold-street the following houses and buildings were destroyed: Murdock, dry goods; Hanson, tailor; Webb, druggist; Rogers, hardware; Richardson, confectioner; Mackinlay, boots; Lozier, boots; Wetmore, Faux & McCullock's, dry goods; McKenzie, watchmaker; Creighton & Wisnell, dry goods; Coombs, shoe store; J. B. Pennell, dry goods; Dufas & Co., merchants; Delatour & Raynor, merchants; Roman's stone building; Jordan's [illegible] hall; Chipman, dry goods; Sherry, dry goods; Mignewitz, dry goods; Rolson, hats; and Creighton, [illegible] books.

On Barrington-street several buildings were also destroyed, including the printing offices of Mr. BARNARD and J. BOWES & Son.

The total loss will probably reach a million of dollars. The amount of insurance is not as yet ascertained.

## News from Utah.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS BY THE INDIANS—THE OTHER SLOUGHING.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 11.

Utah papers received here this evening, [illegible] an account of a party of emigrants, numbering 15. The affair happened July 24, on Raft River, Oregon, where the emigrants were attacked by a band of Shoshones, and six men and one woman of the emigrants killed, and six men and one woman wounded. Some of the latter are expected to live. The Indians then robbed the wagons of $1,700 in money, and drove off a large quantity of their stock.

The attacking Indians were the same party who were reported recently to have been severely chastised by the troops under Lieut. GRAY.

In the Government election in Utah, three Gentiles were elected to the Territorial Legislature—namely, Sam. MILES, WILLIAM S. ORMSBY and CHARLES CROSBY.

## The United States Agricultural Society.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The principal feature of interest in the fair to-day was the opening address. The President, Mr. [illegible] of Maryland, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New-York, [illegible] were represented. Among the distinguished visitors are Senator Hale, Stewart, Chandler, Crittenden and [illegible].

## An Abolitionists' State Organization.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1855.

Several Abolitionists and other friends of freedom met here yesterday, and formed a regular organization, for the purpose of pressing the passage of a personal liberty bill through the next Legislature, and nominating candidates for the Senate, Assembly, &c., by which measure a committee formed, with A. W. [illegible], of Ghent, New-York, as President, and C. P. [illegible], of [illegible], and LYMAN MORSE, Treasurer. A petition for the bill was circulated to be signed.

## Congress, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The special message of the President, transmitting the proceedings of the Commissioners under the treaty with Mexico, was read. The President, in a lengthy message, recommends the adoption of the report of the Commissioners, and says that, unless other means shall be adopted, he will be compelled to order the military forces of the United States to the Rio Grande. Among the distinguished visitors are Senator Hale, Stewart, Chandler, Crittenden and [illegible].

## Congress, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, in relation to the Mexican difficulties, which was read. The Messenger reported that the Senate had passed the Deficiency bill, with amendments.